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THE TIMES

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 20 1990

30p

Britain will go it alone on sanctions

Mandela wants phone talk with Thatcher

By Robin Oakley and Andrew McEwen

Britain will tell its European partners today that it is prepared to "make its own decision" on dropping further sanctions against South Africa if Community foreign ministers reject its proposals.

The Government is persisting with this approach even though Mr Nelson Mandela said yesterday that he wants to talk urgently to Mrs Thatcher and has an unspecified suggestion which he wishes to put to her once he has cleared it with the executive of the African National Congress.

The Prime Minister has made it plain that she is happy to talk to Mr Mandela when he calls and that her invitation to him to come to London for talks remains open.

But the Government still favours dropping further sanctions against South Africa and is prepared to do so unilaterally if its EC partners decline to take similar action at a meeting in Dublin today.

Mr Mandela said in an interview on TV-am yesterday that he intended to telephone Mrs Thatcher and speak to her directly about her call for the partial lifting of sanctions against South Africa as an encouragement to President de Klerk after the ANC leader's release. He added: "We regard the attitude of the British Government on the question of sanctions as of primary importance."

Whitehall was encouraged by his words in that Mr Mandela ignored the interview's invitation to condemn Mrs Thatcher's attitude to sanctions in public, but said that he would give his opinion in private and leave the publicity to her.

Since being released, Mr Mandela has insisted that sanctions should be maintained, in line with official ANC policy.

In Dublin today, Mr Douglas Hurd, the Foreign Secretary, will seek to persuade other EC foreign ministers to lift the ban on new investment in South Africa. Britain does not expect to succeed on this occasion but will argue that few nations respect this particular sanction.

UK officials maintain that West German and Japanese investment in South Africa, for instance, has continued to increase despite all the talk of sanctions.

Mr Hurd will tell his counterparts that Britain believes the voluntary ban on new investment in South Africa, which the EC agreed in 1986, should be dropped.

He also believes that the voluntary ban on the promotion of tourism no longer makes sense, though this was agreed with the Commonwealth rather than the EC.

Mr Hurd hopes to obtain some support, possibly from M Roland Dumas, the French Foreign Minister, who is reported to believe that a gesture should be made to Pretoria.

However, it is unlikely that the British position will find majority support. Whitehall sources said that if it were

rejected, "Britain will have to make its own decision". This is likely to be a unilateral move to drop one or more sanctions. The sources emphasized that Britain had only a duty to consult the EC before making such a move, and did not need agreement.

It has already unilaterally dropped a sanction agreed with the EC and the Commonwealth calling for the discouragement of scientific, academic and cultural links.

Meanwhile, President de Klerk has accepted an invitation to attend a meeting of African heads of state this weekend, apparently reaping a first reward from some of apartheid's staunchest foes for freeing Mr Mandela.

Mr de Klerk's spokesman said in a statement yesterday: "It is confirmed that State President F. W. de Klerk... will make a one-day visit to Zaire... in order to attend a meeting of a number of African heads of state." The meeting was set for Saturday.

It will be the first time that a South African head of government has met a group of African leaders since the ruling white National Party came to power in 1948.

Meanwhile, Mr Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthe, the conservative Zulu leader, have agreed to meet soon in an attempt to halt the savage conflict between their respective groups.

Mr MacGregor had hoped to secure the help of the institutions in the administration of the scheme but at his first meeting with the heads of institutions involved since the publication of the Loans White Paper more than a year ago, he was told that there would be "no voluntary participation in the scheme".

Sir Edward Parkes, leader of the delegation from the Standing Conference of College Principals, the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Prin-

When they left earth, the Berlin Wall still stood, Ceausescu lived, and communism was in control



Down to Earth: Cosmonauts Aleksandr Serebrov and Aleksandr Viktorenko after their landing yesterday in Kazakhstan.

Back to a world of change

By Robin Young

The Soviet cosmonauts Aleksandr Serebrov and Aleksandr Viktorenko landed yesterday in a world utterly changed from that which they left when Soyuz TM-9 blasted off on September 6.

During their 166-day absence the rulers of the Soviet Union's Warsaw Pact allies have been falling like shooting stars.

Little could they have thought that when they returned from the orbital space station Mir the Berlin Wall would have become a quarry for souvenir hunters, Herr Erich Honecker, the ousted East German leader, would be facing a treason trial, the hated Ceausescu in Romania executed and the seemingly impregnable Czechoslovak leadership replaced by the recently imprisoned dissident, Vaclav Havel.

They landed near Arkalyk in Kazakhstan in Soviet Central Asia, a region itself racked by ethnic unrest, and return to a disunited Soviet Union.

Moscow Radio said both the men were feeling well.

College chiefs refuse to co-operate on loan plan

By Sam Kiley, Higher Education Reporter

Mr John MacGregor, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, was snubbed last night by representatives of all the colleges, polytechnics, and universities in Britain, who told him in a private meeting that they would refuse to co-operate with his plan to introduce top-up loans for students.

Mr MacGregor had hoped to secure the help of the institutions in the administration of the scheme but at his first meeting with the heads of institutions involved since the publication of the Loans White Paper more than a year ago, he was told that there would be "no voluntary participation in the scheme".

Sir Edward Parkes, leader of the delegation from the Standing Conference of College Principals, the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Prin-

cipals, the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics and the Conference of Scottish Centrally Funded Colleges, said that the institutions would merely carry out such obligations as required in law.

In an immediate response last night, Mr MacGregor said: "I am now considering whether an amendment to the Bill is desirable to secure the co-operation of the institutions in the interests of their students."

The meeting, two weeks before the Bill goes to the House of Lords for its second reading, was described by one representative as "extraordinarily ill-timed". Mr MacGregor thought he would get their co-operation but he ended the meeting early when none

was forthcoming," the delegate said.

Furthermore, the institution heads emphasized that since the Bill was still under parliamentary scrutiny it would be inappropriate for them to discuss its details further with the Government.

Tory rebels in the House of Lords, led by Lord Beloff, are planning to join Labour in supporting Lord Russell, of the Liberal Democrats, in securing an amendment to adjourn the Bill. If successful, they are certain to scupper any chance the Government has of setting up a loans scheme by September.

The rebels will take heart from the bullish attitude adopted by the college, polytechnic and university heads, who told the Secretary of State that his plans were both "unworkable and expensive".

Hurd fully backs German unity

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Editor

Britain now supports German reunification "without reserve", Mr Douglas Hurd, the Foreign Secretary, has said.

This change of heart comes in the wake of the "two plus four" deal arranged in Ottawa last week under which the two Germanies will decide their future, then put their decision to the four victorious Second World War powers - Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Mr Hurd's views, published today in *Die Welt*, the West German newspaper, have not, however, dispelled the impression of a division on the issue between the Foreign Office and Downing Street.

Mrs Thatcher sounded less enthusiastic about reunification in a speech on Sunday, although her position differed little in substance.

While accepting the inevitability of reunification,

the Prime Minister told the Board of Deputies of British Jews that the feelings not only of the two Germanys but of the sensitivities of others needed to be taken into account.

Mr Hurd, however, said that, while Britain had been "worried" before the Ottawa German threat... 8
Troops concession... 8
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meeting, its doubts had been resolved. Whitehall sources added that Britain now was ready to play "a very constructive part".

In another development, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, said yesterday that he believed German reunification was at least several years away.

"I do not think that unification will happen as quickly as

INSIDE

Nuclear reaction

● "We look at the information and see that, in 74 cases of child leukaemia in the area over 36 years, 10 fathers were working at Sellafield." Christopher Harding, chairman of British Nuclear Fuels, talks to Alan Franks about how the industry is responding to the conclusions drawn by the Gardner report into the nuclear industry. See page 11

● On the day the Western 90 exhibition opens in Birmingham, we examine the latest advances in waste management in a special report beginning on page 28

Portfolio PLATINUM

● There were five winners of yesterday's £2,000 Portfolio Platinum prize (see page 3). Today's chance to win is on page 27

Wales's man

Ron Waldron has been named as successor to John Ryan, who resigned yesterday as the Wales national rugby union coach. Page 42

Exam results

Examination results of the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants and Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators are published today. Page 37

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Guinness chief 'placed £3m in Swiss account'

By Angela Mackay and Paul Wilkinson

More than half of a £5 million illegal payment for services performed in a share support scheme during Guinness plc's takeover of Distillers ended up in the Swiss bank account of Mr Ernest Saunders, Guinness's chief executive, a jury was told yesterday.

The original £5.2 million was paid to Mr Thomas Ward, Guinness's legal director, for his part in securing support for the illegal share scheme contrived during the £2.6 billion bid for Distillers in 1986.

Asked to explain how the money got into his Swiss account, Mr Saunders told Dep-

artment of Trade and Industry inspectors inquiring into the takeover that he was merely holding it for Mr Ward because he did not know how to open his own Swiss account.

Mr John Chadwick, QC, for the prosecution in the trial of Mr Saunders and three others, said Mr Ward once worked for the Swiss company, Nestlé, and he was a sophisticated international businessman.

Mr Saunders, Mr Gerald Ronson, Sir Jack Lyons and Mr Anthony Parnes deny theft, false accounting and Companies Act breaches.

Trial details, page 5



Mr Mandela displaying his new passport yesterday.

Delay for tunnel agreement

By Our City Staff

An agreement breaking the impasse over the future of the cross-Channel rail link is expected today after an announcement was delayed yesterday.

The 10 construction groups comprising Transmanche-Link, the consortium building the Channel tunnel, had last night still failed to ratify the January loan agreement that would ensure the future of the £7.2 billion project.

A statement detailing further key management changes had been expected late yesterday evening following an announcement by Eurotunnel earlier in the day that further talks with TML and the agent banks had "made progress".

But the statement was delayed, apparently because of the difficulty in bringing consortium members together.

Tunnel peace, page 21

Tory MP facing expulsion threat

By Sheila Gunn, Political Reporter

Mr John Browne, Conservative MP for Winchester, denied last night that he set out to deceive Parliament as he faces disciplinary action, and possible expulsion, by the Commons for breaking rules.

He is adamant he has no plans to resign after the Commons select committee on members' interests upheld two allegations against him for failing to declare business interests in the MP's register.

The MP, whose private and business life has regularly hit the headlines, faces growing demands for his de-selection within his constituency party.

After the report's publication, Mr Browne said: "I have done it (entered business interests) as I thought it was correct to do, and there has never been any hint by the committee that I set out to deceive it. There are areas where the committee found I

was in error. I will try to correct those, and apologise where I have made mistakes."

The report provoked pressure from MPs on all sides for stricter rules governing declaration of interests to make them more specific with

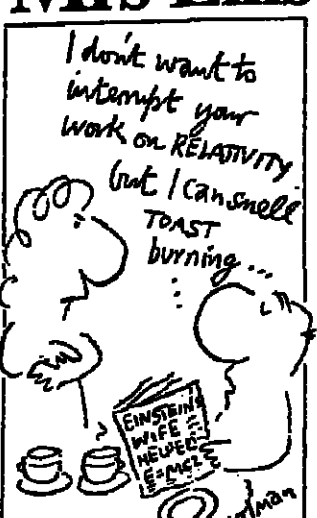
Career in doubt... 2

regular updating. The damning report from the select committee on members' interests upheld two crucial allegations against the MP involving a \$88,000 payment from the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency and his "client" relationship with a firm of Lebanese middlemen.

Fellow Conservative MPs are not pressing Mr Browne to resign, for fear of a damaging by-election at Winchester where his majority was cut to 7,479 at the last general election.

Mrs Einstein's claim to fame, relatively speaking

From Pearce Wright
Science Editor
New Orleans



The credit for a large part of the theories on which modern science is based should not go to Albert Einstein but to his first wife. The role of Mileva Marie-Einstein, a brilliant mathematician but so far unrecognized, was revealed to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The claim which sparked a controversy was made by Dr Evan Harris Walker, head of the Cancer Research Institute at Aberdeen, in Maryland, and based on newly published letters and documents in the second volume of the *Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*.

A controversial debate on the back-

ground to some of Einstein's ideas at the association focused on several papers he wrote while he was an examiner at the Swiss Patent Office in Bern, in 1905. They included key papers that led to the new branches of modern physics. One paper describes that light actually is a stream of particles called quanta, known today as photons.

A second, the special theory of relativity, explains matter and energy as being interchangeable and time as being relative - that different positions in space experience different time.

Einstein's early papers were unavailable to scholars until the first of several volumes of his life work and letters were

published in 1987. A second volume was published earlier this month.

Historians and scientists scrutinizing the latest papers are arriving at controversial conclusions about how Einstein achieved his results.

Dr Walker quoted from letters between Einstein and his first wife to show how they collaborated on several papers.

An excerpt he used was "how happy and proud I will be when the two of us together will have brought our work on the relative motion (the theory of relativity) to a victorious conclusion".

But Professor John Stachel, a physics professor at Boston University, and editor of the first two volumes of Einstein's papers, said there isn't enough evidence to support a redefinition of the role played by Marie.

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NEWS ROUNDUP

IRA offers Ulster talks with no ties

The leadership of the Provisional IRA said yesterday that it was prepared to have talks with the British government on the future of Ulster without any preconditions (Edward Gorman writes). It indicated that a ceasefire could be a possible consequence of discussions.

The IRA offer came as Mr Peter Brooke, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, met Unionist leaders for further discussions on government proposals for a future devolved administration.

The IRA said it was aware that a serious internal debate was under way within the Government on its political strategy for Northern Ireland. "The British are in a no win situation and Peter Brooke has indicated that. We will meet him anywhere, at any time without preconditions."

But Government sources reacted coolly to the report, indicating that until the IRA backed its words with significant deeds — for example by declaring a unilateral ceasefire — offers such as these would be regarded as little more than hot air.

'Grudge led to raid'

Two guards at a Soho amusement arcade died when they and two cashiers were herded by raiders into a wire cage, covered in white spirit and set alight, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday. Miss Jean Southworth, QC, for the prosecution, said the grudge robbery was led by Victor Castigador, 35, who had been employed by the arcade owner as a guard but had wanted to be assistant manager.

Castigador, of Bow, east London, has admitted murder, attempted murder and robbery. Four people deny murder. The trial was adjourned until today.

£81,000 bill appeal

Anchor Housing Association, a charity for the elderly, faces a bill from Yorkshire Water of £81,000 on two sheltered housing schemes in Hull and Ravenshorpe, near Huddersfield, for the provision of water and sewage. The new charge is in addition to standard connection charges. If applied by other water companies on the association's 29 developments, the bill would be over £1 million. The association is appealing to the Director General of the Water Services.

Decade of evangelism

The Bishop of Taunton, the Right Rev Nigel McCulloch, yesterday unveiled the Church of England's plan to make the 1990s a "decade of evangelism" (Robert Nowell writes). The team co-ordinating the campaign when it is launched next year includes Bishop McCulloch as chairman, Canon John Finney, adviser in evangelism to the Bishop of Southwell, as officer, and, as co-ordinator, Mrs Marion Mort, of Portsmouth, a member of the General Synod.

Water quality charter

A customer charter was unveiled yesterday by Welsh Water which offers compensation of £5 or more if its standards drop below a certain level. A leaflet explaining the guarantee is being sent out with bills to one million customers. Welsh Water said the charter is the first of its kind in Britain and it consulted the Plain English Campaign to ensure leaflets can be understood. Mr John Elford Jones, its chairman, said: "You don't need a tame lawyer to interpret it."

Undiscovered Elgar

The congregation of the village church of St Alkelda in Giggleswick, Yorkshire, will be the first people to listen to six previously unknown compositions by Edward Elgar. The compositions were discovered by Mr Bill Mitchell, of Giggleswick. Yesterday he said he would be publishing a book on Elgar this year and wanted to arrange a performance of the works in the church at the same time. He would then give the compositions to the Elgar Foundation.

Merseyside ambulance staff vote for strike

Ambulance crews on Merseyside yesterday defied national union leaders by voting for an all-out strike as frustration over the deadlocked dispute spread (Tim Jones writes).

The strike vote, by 58 per cent of the 220 who took part, was dismissed as "largely academic" by Merseyside Health Authority who said about 100 workers had begun refusing to accept calls from control rooms a month ago.

The decision was played down by Mr Roger Poole, the union's chief negotiator. The Merseyside crews are to decide later this week whether to act on the decision.

In Derbyshire, senior ambulance officers threatened legal action against crews at six stations who have locked themselves in.

In South Wales police were on standby when crews said they had been locked out after a High Court injunction preventing them using health authority ambulances for an alternative service.

Finding against MP

Browne faces disciplinary action from Commons

By Sheila Ginn, Political Reporter

The political career of Mr John Browne, Conservative MP for Winchester, is in doubt as he faces disciplinary action by the Commons for failing to declare business interests in the MPs' register.

The report from the Commons select committee on members' interests upheld two crucial allegations against the MP involving a payment of more than \$88,000 from the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency and his "client" relationship with a firm of Lebanese middlemen controlled by Mr Charles Chidiac.

The report suggests tightening up rules agreed 16 years ago governing the declaration of interests by MPs, which have been subject to increasing criticism.

There was widespread support among MPs yesterday for a thorough review to require them to update entries regularly and for questions and motions to be marked to indicate where an MP has a pecuniary interest. The findings



Mr Browne: His political career is in doubt.

increased pressure from the Labour Party for MPs to commit themselves to working full-time as MPs, with no outside earnings.

As the committee has no powers to discipline an MP, it recommended that the Commons takes "early" action against Mr Browne. This could involve expelling him from Westminster for a limited period or sending the report to the Commons privileges committee to consider further action. Sir Geoffrey Howe, deputy Prime Minister and Leader of the House, is expected to announce a date for the debate on Thursday.

Fellow Conservative MPs are not pressing Mr Browne to resign for fear of a politically damaging by-election at Winchester, where his majority was cut to 7,479 at the last general election.

However, he faces the threat of de-selection by his constituency association, which is split over the MP's conduct. Mrs Felicity Hindson, association chairman, praised the

MP's work and regretted the findings.

In a nine-month investigation, the committee dismissed some of the complaints. But it upheld two of the most serious allegations levelled by Mr David Leigh, an investigative journalist.

The committee expressed "some sympathy" for Mr Browne because some of the complaints came to light through acrimonious and highly-publicized divorce proceedings.

In a 150-page report, the all-party committee concluded "the House should decide at an early date what action it proposes in the light of the serious nature of those of our findings which uphold the complaints against Mr Browne".

The committee investigated and recommended that on failure to declare:

● More than \$88,000 from the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency for a study on the freezing of assets over which he is questioned the Prime Minister in the Commons on November 25, 1982: complaint upheld;

● An interest in a firm of Lebanese middlemen controlled by Mr Charles Chidiac whilst lobbying Ministers and officials: upheld complaint that Mr Browne had a "client" relationship with Mr Chidiac for which he was entitled to a £2,400 a year retainer which should have been declared; reject complaint because of "reasonable doubt" that Mr Browne expected commissions if any substantial business arose from introductions and "lobbying" of ministers and officials;

● A major shareholding in Falcon Finance Management between 1979 and 1987: recommend no action;

● An interest in Thorn-EMI when speaking in satellite and cable broadcasting debate: complaint upheld, with qualifications. Recommend no action;

● Other foreign payments, including interest from the United States investment banker, Emmet Stephenson and/or Stephenson & Co, National Resource Management and overseas clients of Falcon Finance Management: complaint rejected;

● £10,000-a-year payments from American International Group: "some substance" to the complaint was found. Recommend no action;

● A benefit from Rosanbo Charitable Trust of Bermuda, set up by Mr Browne as a tax avoidance body for foreign payments: complaint rejected.

House of Commons Select Committee on Members' Interests 1st report (Stationery Office; £14.80).

Hourly checks on threatening slag tip



A policeman watching over the old Albion slag tip at Cityrydd, near Pontypridd, Mid Glamorgan, yesterday as engineers drilled to release water. Experts were checking hourly on the tip after two months of heavy rain built up

inside the waste, causing some movement in the tip and cracks in the ground, and prompting fears of an Aberfan-type disaster. Some families were ready to be evacuated from the village and others have left. There was heavy rain yesterday

but police said last night that no discernible movement had been reported. Mr Kim Howells, Labour MP for Pontypridd, said he would ask the Welsh Office today for funds to clear the millions of tons of old coal waste.

BR to blame Government for big fall in revenues

By Tim Jones, Employment Affairs Correspondent

British Rail is to blame government economic policies and industrial action for the big fall in its operating revenue which is likely to affect the profitability of its passenger and freight business.

Government subsidies are set to fall by more than £200 million within three years and BR could be forced to impose more fare increases unless it can agree radical changes in work practices with its unions.

Last year BR made a profit of £109 million in the two sectors, but this year senior managers admit they could record a loss.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Transport, has already warned that passengers using BR's provincial services will pay a significantly higher proportion of the real cost of rail fares over the next five years.

BR negotiators are to meet union leaders this week to discuss their next pay claim. Figures to be released later this year are expected to show that in the Network Southeast area receipts from off-peak "leisure" travel will point to a shortfall of about £40 million.

The loss of customers could have a significant bearing on negotiations with union leaders, who will be seeking a "substantial" double-figure increase, which could cost BR more than £160 million. More

than £70 million of BR's expected losses this year will be attributed to last year's rail strikes which resulted in the NUR achieving an 8.8 per cent settlement.

In spite of BR's £5 billion investment programme the shortfall on non-commuter travel is known to be causing BR serious concern. In addition, freight traffic has not been growing as much as expected and the parcels business has also seen a downturn.

To counter the trend, BR is at present discussing a range of self-financing productivity deals with sectors of its workforce aimed at improving

its service and recruiting and retaining key staff.

BR managers are adamant that strategic investment in track, stock and signalling must remain intact, although other commitments such as station improvements will be delayed.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Transport, yesterday appointed Professor Brian Hoskins, Professor of Meteorology at Reading University, adviser on environmental issues to the Department of Transport (Michael Dynes writes).

Professor Hoskins, a climatologist and a leading pollution modeller, will advise ministers on the consequences of transport policies on the environment.

The appointment precedes the Government's announcement today on the progress of its previous road-building programme, and the timetable and estimates for the new £12 billion Roads to Prosperity programme launched last May.

The appointment is seen as an attempt to present Government transport policies in a "greener," more environmentally conscious manner.

Professor Hoskins is known to have told Mr Parkinson that a solution to the problem of increased carbon dioxide emissions will be one of the key elements in developing an environmentally benign transport policy.

Señor Eduardo Pena, director general of the European Commission's transport directorate, yesterday said the most effective way to reduce harmful emissions in the short-term would be to tackle pollution in Eastern Europe.

British Rail said yesterday it has implemented or made "significant progress" on all but two of the 71 recommendations called for by the Hadden report into the train crash at Clapham Junction in which 35 people died.

£1,500 fine for starving Rottweilers

A security firm director was fined £1,500 yesterday for neglecting three Rottweilers and allowing one to starve to death.

Vincent Atkins, aged 33, of Franklin Close, West Norwood, south-east London, was found guilty by Lambeth magistrates on three counts of failing to provide proper care and attention for the dogs in an action brought by the RSPCA. He was ordered to pay £1,500 costs and banned from owning animals for three years.

Three similar charges against Atkins's firm, Rats Security of Brixton, south London, were dismissed.

Mr Tim Wass, an RSPCA inspector, said that on April 23 last year, officers had found a dead dog in a garden on a council estate in Georgetown Close, south-east London. Two other Rottweilers were under-nourished.

Mr David Cuffe, a veterinary surgeon, said the body of the dog was fly-blown and half its normal weight, a "cowering" bitch weighed 22.5 kilos instead of 30 kilos and a third dog was underweight and dirty.

Enfield magistrates yesterday granted Mrs Doris Brown, of Enfield, north London, owner of three Rottweilers who allegedly savaged four schoolboys, more time to prove that her dogs were not dangerous. The case was adjourned until March 1.

Student 'must have seen answers to exam'

By Mark Souster

A student at Bristol University cheated to obtain near-perfect marks in his final exams, despite "very poor results" in the first two years of his degree course, it was alleged yesterday.

Mr Francis Foecke, aged 32, gained exceptional results, good enough to have earned him a first class honours degree in computer science and mathematics.

However during marking of two of his papers, an examiner noticed "bizarre and remarkable similarities" between answers provided by Mr Foecke and model "outline" solutions the examiner had drafted when setting the paper.

After an inquiry the university found that Mr Foecke, a mature student, had "beyond reasonable doubt" somehow gained access to the outline solutions before sitting his finals in the summer of 1986.

A tribunal upheld that ver-

dict in December 1986 and concluded that Mr Foecke had "employed knowledge of the examiner's solutions which could not have been honestly obtained".

As a result Mr Foecke, born in America but now a British resident, was refused an honours degree but awarded an ordinary degree on the basis of

previous results — the ordinary degree to be withheld for five years.

Mr Foecke is appealing against that ruling and the allegation that he is a cheat, which he has steadfastly denied.

On the opening day of the latest hearing, the first ever to be opened to the public at the university, Mr Ian Karsten, counsel for the board of examiners, outlined the case.

He said: "The case against Mr Foecke is based on the fact that there are certain similarities between some of the outline solutions and Mr Foecke's answers which are so remarkable that there can be no possible explanation other than that he saw the outline solutions."

Mr Karsten said the similarities included material irrelevant to the examination question but which were in the draft solution, and the use of notation which appeared in

the draft questions but not in the final version.

Mr Karsten said that Mr Foecke had performed so badly in his first year results that he had been moved from the honours degree course to the ordinary degree. He only "scraped back" on to the honours course by the skin of his teeth.

The thrust of the university's allegations centre on three questions in two statistics papers.

Mr Karsten said that mistakes and notes made by the examiner in drawing up the questions, but which did not appear in the final examination paper, were actually repeated by Mr Foecke. Mr Karsten told how a high powered microscope was used to examine calculations which had been obliterated on the student's paper.

The examinations revealed "an extremely unusual" method of calculation used by

the examiner which could not possibly have arisen if the student had carried them out in the way he claimed he had done.

Mr Foecke got a decimal point wrong in the same eight places that the examiner had in the outline solutions, said Mr Karsten. He said: "The examiner, Dr Sean Collins, noted a remarkable correspondence between his own outline solutions which he had prepared at the time he set the questions and Mr Foecke's scripts."

Dr Collins had corrected 17 numbers in the outline solutions but left nine uncorrected. He discovered that Mr Foecke's solutions contained, with one exception, the same combination of correct and incorrect numbers found in the outline solutions.

The hearing, which is expected to last two weeks, continues today.

'Kilroy' producer relents over US custody battle

By David Sapsted and Jamie Dettmer

A BBC-Television staff show producer, faced with the possibility of being imprisoned for contempt by the High Court, yesterday disclosed what she knew about the whereabouts of the girl at the centre of America's most controversial child custody case.

Ms Di Burgess, a producer of the *Kilroy* programme, was served with a High Court order obtained on Friday by Dr Eric Foretich, the girl's father, who has financed a 32-month worldwide search for her. As disclosed in *The Times* yesterday, the order obliged Ms Burgess to reveal all she knew about the child, Hilary Morgan, now aged eight.

The information handed over by Ms Burgess was given to her by a teacher in Plymouth who recognized the girl

as a former pupil when her picture was shown on a *Kilroy* programme shortly before Christmas. Hilary, under the name Ellen Morgan, was being looked after by her maternal grandparents, Mr and Mrs William Morgan, and left Beechfield College, a private girls' prep school, in the summer of 1988.

The girl's mother, Dr Elizabeth Morgan, spent two years in prison for refusing to disclose where her daughter was, alleging that Dr Foretich had sexually abused the child — allegations he has always denied.

Mr Reginald Broad-Kemp, a Devon property manager who let a two-bedroomed flat in Plymouth to the grandparents a year ago, said yesterday that they had talked of visiting friends and relations in Surrey. "Hilary seemed a happy and bright girl. We had a birthday party for her here at our offices," he said.

The Morgans first arrived in Plymouth with Hilary in September, 1987, renting a flat in a quiet street half a mile from the city centre.

Mrs Pat Holmes, Beechfield College's deputy headmistress, said that Hilary was a "well balanced child and very, very happy... The grandparents doted on her. They said they didn't mind if she didn't do much work, they just wanted her to be happy."

"We had no idea about their background until we saw the *Kilroy* programme. It did strike us as strange as they appeared right out of the blue and we never really got to the bottom of why they were here."

"They said they were on holiday for a year in England but did not mention anything about Hilary's parents. When they left they gave a party for Ellen at the school here. It was a big

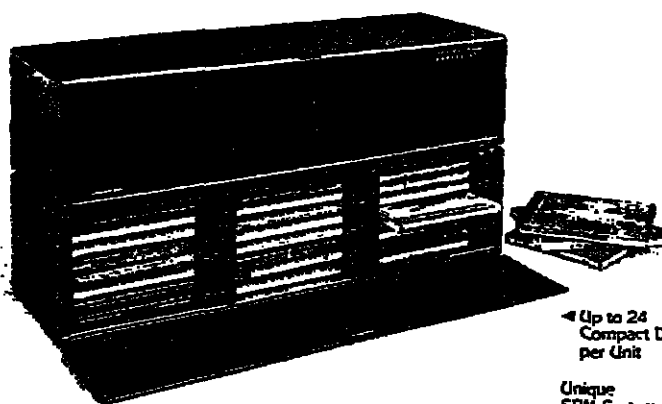
party with a magician and nearly all of our 100 pupils came."

Mrs Holmes said that Hilary always had lots of toys. "Her favourite one was the Cabbage Patch doll, a toy with a very strong American accent which says 'Oh don't leave me'."

Dr Foretich said from his office in Virginia yesterday: "I am pleased with this latest development and hope it will help to trace my daughter. I have been advised by my British solicitors not to say anything but I swear that, no matter what it takes or how long it takes, I will find Hilary."

Mrs Margery Seddon, the sister of Mrs Morgan, who was born in Scotland, said at her home in Winchester yesterday that she last saw Hilary in 1987. "I hope Dr Foretich never finds her or, if he does, that the court will make an order preventing him from seeing her," she said.

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Navy officer says he remembers nothing about 'ill-treatment'

By John Young

A 23-year-old naval sub-lieutenant told a court martial at HMS Nelson, Portsmouth, yesterday that he was unable to remember anything that happened during a training exercise in the New Forest in which he is alleged to have been physically ill-treated by an instructor.

Sub-Lieutenant Simon Rowland said he was later told that after being taken to hospital he was in a coma for 15 days and had suffered brain damage. He was now gradually recovering most of his faculties.

The court is hearing two charges under the Naval Discipline Act 1957 against Lieutenant Gordon Smith, who is accused of punching Sub-Lieutenant Rowland and pulling his hair after the latter had collapsed in a state of exhaustion while on a training exercise.

Questioned by Lieutenant commander Jeffrey Blackett, for the defence, Sub-Lieutenant Rowland agreed he had never previously felt threatened by the methods and language used by Lieutenant Smith to encourage greater efforts.

Asked if he had been told in hospital what injuries he had suffered, the lieutenant replied "yes sir, brain damage". "So far as you were aware, your injuries were purely inside your head?" — "Yes, that's right."

Lieutenant Rowland said that he remembered feeling ill two days before the exercise on July 25 last year and that despite warnings of dehydration he was unable to keep water down. Under questioning, he admitted that, before

going on the course, he had failed three medical examinations for air crew and classed unfit for flying duties.

Mr John Parmenter, of Blackfield, Southampton, said that while exercising his dogs in the New Forest he saw a group of men running between two copses.

One man staggered, fell, got up, staggered again and then started running back the way he had come, Mr Parmenter said. Then he dropped and stayed where he was.

Another man called back. "He was calling him a whimp." He then ran back and urged the other man to get up and run.

At this stage the instructor was trying to drag the casualty to his feet, Mr Parmenter said. He saw the instructor strike a blow to the back of the man's head with a clenched fist.

The court was told that Lieutenant Smith was responsible for educating naval officers in combat survival. The 18 officers attending the course were taken to the New Forest to complete the physical training.



Lieutenant Smith: "Urged other man to get up."

ical part of their training which involved strenuous exercise and mental stress.

Lieutenant Commander Timothy Martin, for the prosecution, said that Sub-Lieutenant Rowland found the course exhausting.

On July 25, they went on a forced march, in very hot weather, which involved bursts of running. Sub-Lieutenant Rowland was one of the slowest and at one point began showing signs of distress. Lieutenant Smith was alleged to have taken hold of his hair, pulled his face upright, placed a clenched fist against his face and told him he would continue to run.

Sub-Lt Rowland had set off but collapsed. He was taken to hospital where he had spent many days in a coma. It was not alleged that Lt Smith's actions had caused his condition, Commander Martin said. The sub-lieutenant had in fact collapsed of heat stress.

Cross-questioned by Commander Blackett, Mr Parmenter said that at the time of the punch Rowland was obviously a sick man. He accepted that if Rowland had been a fit man Lt Smith's action might be described as "over exuberant encouragement".

Midshipman Robin Davis described seeing Rowland reeling. Lieutenant Smith had grabbed him by the shoulders and told him he was going to run across the clearing. Rowland's head drooped and Lt Smith took him by the hair to lift his head so he could see where he had to run. He also placed his fist against Rowland's face.

The case continues today.

Decade of new life for heart transplant patient

DENZIL MCKEELANCE



Mr Derrick Morris (left), aged 59, Europe's longest-surviving heart transplant patient, celebrating 10 years of active life yesterday with Professor Magdi Yacoub and Emily-Jane Wilson, aged 20 months, the surgeon's youngest patient. Mr Morris, who works as a supervisor at Swansea docks, returned to Harefield hospital, west London, where he was given a special certificate by Professor Yacoub, who performed his transplant operation.

£90,000 for title and half-acre

By Ray Clancy

An anonymous Canadian paid a record £90,000 yesterday for a Scottish feudal barony with half an acre of land. However, the title cannot be recognized unless it is granted arms by the Court of Lord Lyon King of Arms, the Queen's heraldic representative in Scotland.

Specialists at the auction of lordships of the manor and baronies in London, where the title was sold, said the new Baron or Baroness of Rucklaw may find the title useless.

"Baronies of Scotland can only be recognized on arms created by Lord Lyon and arms themselves can only be granted to persons of direct Scottish descent," Mr Peter MacRae, director of Baronial Heritage, said.

"This particular title comes with no estate, manor house or buildings. It has half an acre of scrubland in East Lothian about 20 miles outside Edinburgh. It is up to the discretion of Lord Lyon as to whether or not the new owner can be veri-

fied as baron," he said. It is understood that the barony of Rucklaw has been sold five times since 1976.

"This is a record for a barony without substantial lands and buildings and no doubt it will push up prices at to new levels," Mr MacRae said.

At the same auction, the Seigneurie of the Fief de Beauvoir, Guernsey, sold for £30,000. Mr Fritz Ziegler, the Monaco consul general in Canada, paid £17,000 for the barony of Ibane, Co Cork.

Prizes to fund repairs

PORTFOLIO

Five winners shared £2,000 in yesterday's Portfolio Platinum competition and volunteered their plans for the £400 prizes.

Mr Maurice Randall, of Orpington, Kent, Mrs Edith Nash, of South Molton, Devon, and Mr Donald Moss, of East Oakley, near Basingstoke, Hampshire, all said that repair of storm damage was their priority.

Mr Moss, aged 74, a retired civil servant, added: "I rather foolishly offered over the breakfast table to

give half to my wife, but as there isn't quite enough to buy a new set of golf clubs, I don't mind."

Mrs Margaret Stewart, of St Austell, Cornwall, said she would book a holiday, perhaps in East Anglia. The fifth winner, Mr Derek Davies, of south-west London, spoke for many in saying that any extra money now goes on "easing last week's bad news about mortgages".

Tessa Sanderson in action for libel

The Olympic javelin thrower and Sky television presenter Tessa Sanderson claimed libel damages in the High Court, London, yesterday over allegations in the *Sunday Mirror* and *The People* last March that she stole another woman's husband.

Miss Sanderson, aged 34, who won a gold medal at the Commonwealth Games in New Zealand last month, told the court that when she read the articles "I just wanted to wriggle away and hide. I felt so dirty, I felt everyone was looking at me."

Mr Richard Hartley, QC, for Miss Sanderson, said that the two articles were "very vicious and unpleasant". He said the *Mirror* accused Miss Sanderson of "callously and cynically" enticing Mr Derrick Evans, a body builder aged 37, away from his wife, Jewel, and of destroying the happy life of the couple and their three children.

He said Miss Sanderson and Mr Evans, who now live together in Brondesbury Park, north-west London, met in May 1988. Their relationship was purely business until February last year when they first slept together.

Mr Hartley said that in March they learnt that Mrs Jewel Evans had been passing her story around Fleet Street claiming Miss Sanderson had stolen her husband. The story appeared in the two papers.

Miss Sanderson is suing the publishers of the two newspapers, Mirror Group Newspapers, and two journalists, Sandra White and Steven Ward, who all deny libel and claim the words imply suspicion and not guilt.

The hearing continues today.

'Family conspiracy' case

Wealthy widow 'left penniless'

By Craig Seton

Lady Illingworth, a descendant of William Wilberforce, the anti-slavery campaigner, was stripped of all her wealth in a conspiracy led by her "callous" niece before being dumped penniless to be cared for by the state in a local authority old folks' home, Birmingham Crown Court was told yesterday.

The court was told that Lady Illingworth, the widow of Lord Illingworth, Postmaster General from 1916 to 1921, was senile and too confused to know what was happening. A new will and her signature were repeatedly forged and possessions worth over £500,000 were stolen from her on a "massive scale" while she received social security payments.

When she died in 1986, Lady Illingworth, who had an income of almost £50,000 a year from investments, was given the cheapest possible funeral, while the alleged conspirators bought foreign holidays, a flat in Spain, new cars and expensive jewellery.

Mr Timothy Barnes, QC, for the prosecution, alleged that Lady Illingworth's niece, Baroness de Stempel, who was Miss Susan Wilberforce before her marriage, played the dominant role in the conspiracy.

He said Lady Illingworth's property had been stolen after she had gone to stay at her niece's modest three-bedroomed cottage at Docklow, Hereford and Worcester, in 1984. Before that, the two had virtually been strangers.

Baron Michael de Stempel, aged 60, the baroness's former husband, and two of their children, Mr Marcus Wilberforce, aged 28, and Miss Sophia Wilberforce, aged 27,

are accused of conspiracy to steal property from Lady Illingworth between 1984 and 1986. They pleaded not guilty.

Mr Barnes told the jury that, for reasons that did not concern them and over which they should not speculate, Baroness de Stempel was not being tried in the case.

He said that Baron de Stempel, of Crossfield Road, London, Mr Marcus Wilberforce, of Heath House, Chingford, Shropshire, and Miss Sophia Wilberforce, of Stanslake Road, London, were "willing, ready and able fellow conspirators".

He said: "They stole Lady Illingworth's property on a massive scale and on a continuing basis. They stole her money, they stole her stocks and shares, they stole her national savings, they stole her jewellery, they stole her valuable antiques, paintings and objets d'art. Anything and everything they could lay their hands on was stolen."

He said property was sold for £125,000 through an auction house in Bath and another £25,000 of items at auction in Leominster, Hereford and Worcester. Silver and jewellery were sold for £45,000 in the Channel Islands. Shares worth £20,000 were sold and £46,000 obtained through cash dispensers. Lady Illingworth's income of £45,000 to £50,000 a year from dividends was misappropriated.

Lady Illingworth died in Langford House, an old people's home, in November 1986. She had received £9,000 in social security payments because a social worker assumed she was without means.

The trial continues today.

Missing British teacher

Body found in French forest

By Ruth Gledhill in London and Susan MacDonald in Paris

Human remains believed to be those of Mrs Fiona Jones, the British school teacher who disappeared in France last August, have been discovered in Compiègne Forest north of Paris.

A man walking through the forest found the badly decomposed body on the edge of a wooded area, within 50 yards of where a man who confessed to killing Mrs Jones said he had buried her.

The local Medical-Legal Institute said initial evidence suggested the remains were those of a woman. They hoped to make a precise identification soon.

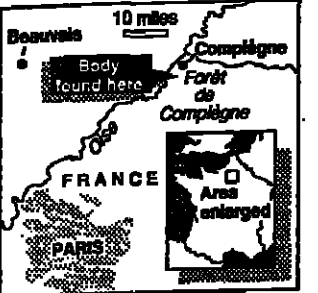
Mr Frederick Blancke was charged last November with murdering Mrs Jones, aged 26, of Kingsbury, Warwickshire, as she cycled along a country lane on 14 August last year. Her husband Mark, aged

27, who runs a sports equipment business, had an appointment to discuss the design of a golf course at the Chateau de Bellinglise, near where they were staying.

Mr Blancke, aged 22, was traced from a shoe found at the roadside.

He told police he had killed Mrs Jones after trying to rape her. He said he had thrown her bicycle into a canal and had buried the body in the forest.

He was charged with murder.



der and remained in custody at Compiègne prison, although he has since retracted his confession.

The murdered woman's mother, Mrs Pat Cottrill, speaking from her home at Old Colwyn, Cwyd, said yesterday: "We're numbed but relieved."

"This is what we have been waiting for. 'All we want to do now is to bring Fiona home.'"

Mr Tony Jones, Mark's father, also from Old Colwyn, said: "Our simple wish all along has been to find her and bring her home for a decent funeral."

Mark Jones is believed to have left already for France. Mark and Fiona were childhood sweethearts at Colwyn Bay and were married at nearby Llanellan church.

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TMS 20/89

CONTINENTAL AIRLINES

Biological novelties, prehistory and marital behaviour at American Advancement of Science conference

£1m research to reset the human clock

From Pearce Wright, Science Editor, New Orleans

A £1 million investigation into the "biological novelties" of nature are at the heart of a big research project at Harvard University in Boston that could lead eventually to ways of treating sleep disorders, jet lag and the adjustment problems of shift workers.

The laboratory experiments are reproducing some of the unusual "luminous" behaviour that tiny sea creatures adopt to survive being eaten by larger ones in the permanent depths of the deep sea.

When the hungry sperm whale swims expectantly towards its next meal, a squid, the potential victim blinds the whale for a few moments with a burst of bright light and escapes.

In another part of the deep sea, a small fish is attracted to a glowing object that appears to be a tasty morsel. But the "food" turns out to be a luminescent bait dangling from the snout of an aptly named angler fish.

Instead of having a meal, the small fish becomes one.

The relevance of these unusual events in nature were described by Professor J. Woodland Hastings, of Harvard University, to a special meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in New Orleans yesterday. He also

described how his team were reproducing in the laboratory the behaviour of fire flies, which are blind. They use a different form of bioluminescence to communicate with each other, signalling among other things their availability for courtship.

Professor Hastings's team is studying how these abilities evolved and what they reveal about the regulation of sleep and other internal rhythms in humans.

Many mysteries about luminescence continue to baffle the biologist. One is the occasional presence of glowing bacteria in human wounds.

Another involves the daily or circadian rhythms of luminescence in tiny organisms called dinoflagellates, which mimic the biological clock ticking in humans controlling our 24-hour day.

Dinoflagellates turn off their lights in daytime and turn them back on in darkness in a way that simulates the human being's daily activity cycle.

Professor Hastings and his colleagues have managed to reset the biological clocks of dinoflagellates by giving them drugs and by exposing the cells to bright light at certain times during the daily cycle.

The scientists find that the intensity of continuous light has a large effect on how the



The Prince of Wales is shown round the Kennedy Space Centre's launch control area by Mike McCulley, an astronaut. After paying a brief visit to the centre yesterday the Prince was due to travel on to Washington.

biological clock of these organisms runs.

They were surprised to discover that colours also have an effect. Bright red light

makes the biological clock tick slowly, lengthening the organisms daily cycle to 27 hours. Increasing the intensity of blue light, however, short-

ens the daily cycle to 21 hours or less.

Experiments at Harvard are testing the response of humans to variations in inten-

sity and times of exposure to red and blue light to learn if it is possible to re-set people's biological clocks in the same way.

Man does not owe everything to Eve, latest findings say

From Our Science Editor

Evidence that modern human beings, *Homo sapiens*, were established in China more than 125,000 years ago was presented to the association to overturn established ideas about the origins of man.

Professor Geoffrey Pope, an anthropologist from the University of Illinois, who studies Asian fossils, says that these latest findings contradict the new theory that modern humans descended, somewhere in Africa, from a single woman called Eve, within the past 50,000 to 200,000 years.

"The Eve theory maintains that Asian fossils did not evolve into modern Asians, or indeed those of other parts of the world evolve into modern populations for those regions," he said.

"In fact the Asian fossils of one million years ago and younger ones show that the Asians of today evolved from the Asians of one million years ago."

According to the Eve theory, the ancestors of modern humans completely replaced all earlier primitive populations that had "continuously adapted to various regions of

the Old World for as much as a million years."

Professor Pope said: "It stretched credibility to believe that the forerunner to modern man which had adapted to the tropics and to cold climates, suddenly and totally went extinct with no trace."

While scientists agree that early primitive man migrated from Africa about one million years ago, the Eve theory contends that most of the fossil records outside Africa have nothing to do with the ancestry of modern human beings.

Professor Pope describes facial and cranial structures as evidence that modern Asians descended from fossil Asians of about one million years ago.

The cheekbones and certain dental characteristics are similar.

Professor Pope said the evidence shows that some of the characteristics of modern man elsewhere in the world originated in Asia.

The fact that some of these characteristics first appeared and persisted in Asia rules out the possibility that modern humans have a single geographic origin in Africa.

Sex survey denies myth of infidelity

From Our Science Editor

Sexually active people are generally happier, the most detailed survey of American sexual behaviour since the Kinsey report 30 years ago shows, and happily married couples had sex more often than anyone else.

The survey, part of a United States Government-funded study whose results were presented to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, challenges earlier studies on the prevalence of infidelity in marriage.

In fact, about 75 per cent of Americans consider that sexual relations with someone other than their spouse is always wrong, and most American couples are faithful.

Professor Tom Smith, director of the General Social Survey, based at the University of Chicago, said that in spite of chatter about open marriages and "swinging", and the contention of pop and pseudo-scientific studies about the normality of infidelity, only 1.5 per cent of married people had a sex partner other than their spouse last year.

The level of infidelity among men and women was about the same.

The Kinsey study had claimed that 26 per cent of women had sex outside marriage, and a more recent report in New York four years ago gave a figure of 50 per cent.

The new survey is part of a number of studies supported by the US Government in its public health measures to combat Aids. The Government is contemplating a national household survey, in which all families might be blood-tested for Aids.

The survey into adult sexual behaviour, conducted in 1989, examined the number of sexual partners, sexual abstinence, infidelity, gender preference in sexual partners and frequency of sexual intercourse.

It showed that about one-in-five adult Americans had no sexual partners last year, and that abstinence was more prevalent in women than in men. Most adults have had an

average of seven sexual partners since the age of 18.

Men report considerably more partners than women. Professor Smith attributed it to men's tendency to exaggerate the number of partners they had had, and discretion on the part of women.

The study found that 98.5 per cent of sexually active adults had been exclusively heterosexual in the past year.

Professor Smith said that, on average, adults reported engaging in sexual intercourse 57 times a year.

As expected, sexual frequency declined with age, from about 78 times a year for

Scientists are examining sediment samples from the Amazon and its tributaries for evidence of past climatic changes to help to predict the world's future climate. Professor Michael Miller, of the University of Cincinnati, told the association that the results show evidence of two large climatic disturbances in the Amazonian Basin, a temperature drop of 6 to 9 degrees centigrade 25,000 years ago and massive flooding between 900 and 1,300 years ago. Professor Miller said this indicated that "our previous view of Amazonia as a stable community is not borne out by direct observation of vegetation found in old lake and peat deposits."

those under-40 to eight times a year for those over-70.

The relationship between sex and marital happiness is demonstrated in all parts of the United States that were covered by the survey.

Sexual activity was related to both general and marital happiness. Among all adults less frequent sexual intercourse was associated with lower ratings of general happiness.

Likewise, happily married couples reported having intercourse 75 times a year while those rating their marriage as not too happy reported intercourse only 43 times a year.

Murder case remand

A woman aged 32 was yesterday accused of murdering her four young children. Mrs Oi Tai Ngai of Basilidon was remanded in custody until Friday by magistrates at Billericay, in Essex.

Mr Cyrus Strof, prosecuting, said: "It is quite clear she is suffering from some form of mental illness and there is a very real fear she might take her own life if granted bail. Mrs Ngai was Hong Kong born but had lived in Britain for seven years. She faced charges of murdering her children Alex, aged five, Edmund, three, Jennifer, 23 months, and Samuel, four months.

Swill burns

A North Wales farmer, Mr Mark Connors, is fighting for his life at a burns unit in Liverpool after he fell into a vat of boiling pig swill.

Body identity

Police trying to identify a male body found in Wark Forest, Northumberland, said he may be an American using the name Mr Christopher Oliver.

Burning death

Mrs Grace Jones, aged 75, died after she was found burning in an armchair in her house in Blaenau Gwent yesterday.

Hillside slip

Cracks opened in walls of seven houses in Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, as a hillside slid six inches on a stream of floodwater. It stopped as the rain stopped and water is being pumped out of it.

Garage arson

Police are hunting arsonists who set fire to 12 vehicles yesterday at Wright's Garage on Northgate, Newark in north Nottinghamshire.

Student guides

Impoverished students at University College Swansea are being paid £100 a week to guide delegates attending a conference of the British Association of Science.

Green vs Coe

Mr Kevin Saunders was selected yesterday to run against Mr Sebastian Coe at the general election as the first Green Party candidate to contest Falmouth-Camborne.

Car crash fire

Three people died yesterday and one was injured when their cars burst into flames after a collision on the A590 near Kendal, Cumbria.

New low rate finance and lower priced LX.

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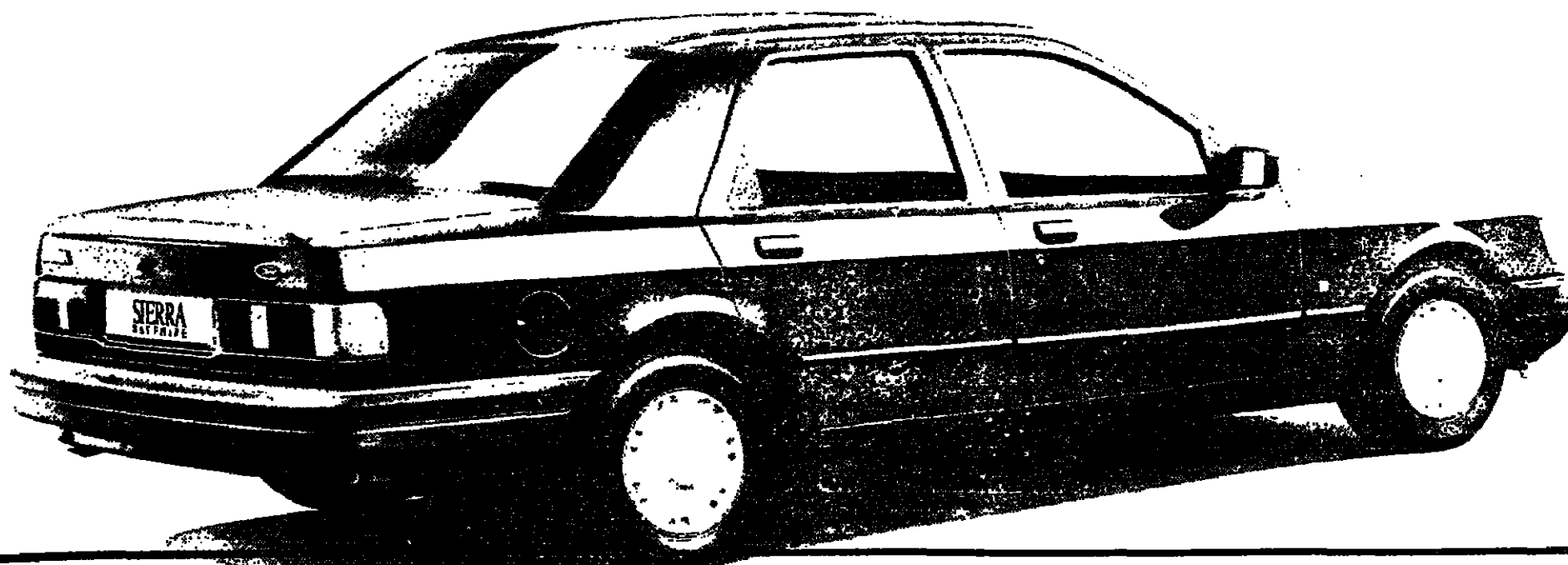
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quotations. For his address, or a catalogue, call the Ford Information Service free on 0800 01 01 12.

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†Maximum retail prices as at February 1st 1990 including delivery. Delivery is to dealer premises with exception of Channel Islands and Isle of Wight when a further charge will be made.



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THE GUINNESS TRIAL

Saunders 'put £3m in own Swiss bank account'

By Angela Mackay and Paul Wilkinson

Mr Ernest Saunders, former chief executive of Guinness, secretly deposited £3 million in a Swiss bank account, a court was told yesterday.

Mr Saunders transferred the £3 million from a Jersey bank account to his own account in Zurich in July 1986. The money was part of a £5.2 million payment to another former Guinness director for advice he gave to Guinness in its acquisition of Distillers, Mr John Chadwick, QC, for the prosecution, said in concluding his opening submission.

Mr Chadwick said the £5.2 million payment was made to Marketing and Acquisitions Consultants Ltd, the personal company of Mr Thomas Ward, the former director, which had a bank account in Jersey. He said there was no supporting documentation for the payment and the invoice for the money was "a cover for his (Mr Ward's) illegal payments and nothing to do with his consulting company".

Mr Saunders told Department of Trade and Industry inspectors who started investigating the Distillers takeover at the end of 1985 that Mr Ward had wanted to place the money in a Swiss account but Mr Saunders said Mr Ward didn't know how to open one.

Mr Chadwick told Southwark Crown Court that Mr Ward formerly worked for Nestlé, the Swiss company, where he met Mr Saunders, who was also working for the company at the time. He said Mr Ward was a sophisticated man who worked in an international advisory capacity.

Mr Saunders told department inspectors that it never occurred to him that the £3 million deposit was part of the £5.2 million payment made by Guinness to Mr Ward's consultancy company. Mr Chadwick said it was in breach of their duties as directors that neither Mr Ward nor Mr Saunders disclosed to the Guinness board that Mr Ward was receiving the big payment.

Mr Chadwick also said Mr Saunders had destroyed or caused to be destroyed diaries, documents and address books after department inspectors had moved into the Guinness offices in London.

After the department started its investigation, Mr Oliver Roux, Guinness's finance

director, sent a letter to all staff, including Mr Saunders, making clear that no documents dated before December 1 1986 should be destroyed.

However, Mr Chadwick said Mr Saunders either destroyed certain documents himself or told his secretaries to do so. He said that of Mr Saunders' three diaries, the one kept by his secretaries was shredded in January on Mr Saunders' instructions.

Mr Saunders' desk diary remained at head office but contained many erasures and alterations, Mr Chadwick said. In particular, the record of the lunch in April with Mr Gerald Ronson, chairman of the Heron International Group—a fellow defendant in the case—to discuss success fees and indemnities relating to an illegal share support scheme was obliterated.

At the end of 1986 and in January 1987, Mr Saunders asked his secretaries to shred letters from his files which were related to the bid. Mr Saunders also asked a secretary to shred his jottings pad.

After Mr Saunders had stood down as chief executive, Mr Chadwick said he borrowed address books from head office and handed them back later with some pages cut out, including entries relating to Mr Anthony Parnes.

Mr Saunders denies he asked for any documents to be destroyed and denies carrying out any of the destruction himself.

Closing his address, Mr Chadwick said the case was one where all the offences reflected dishonesty. He told the jury that each defendant played a different role and it was important to look at the evidence individually for each defendant.

The first prosecution witness was Mr Roux, aged 39, finance director of Guinness at the time of the takeover. Mr Roux, of west London, now a freelance business consultant, was born in France and studied law at a French business college before joining Dymo Industries as a management trainee in 1973.

In 1979, he came to work for the company in London and the next year joined Bain and Co, the management consultancy, who were employed by Guinness. He said he had



Mr Ernest Saunders yesterday: "Destroyed or caused to be destroyed diaries, documents and address books..."



Mr Oliver Roux: "Worried about making bid and wanted to minimize the risk to Guinness in as many areas as possible."

THE CHARGES

Ernest Saunders, aged 54, of Putney, south-west London, former chairman and chief executive of Guinness, two charges of conspiring to contravene the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act; two charges of authorizing or permitting Guinness to contravene the Companies Act; eight charges of false accounting; two of theft; one of destroying company documents.

Gerald Ronson, aged 50, of Hampstead, north-west London, head of the Heron International group, one charge of conspiring to contravene the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act; one charge of aiding Mr Saunders to permit Guinness to contravene the Companies Act; two charges of false accounting; one of theft. Anthony Parnes, aged 44, stockbroker, of London, five charges of false account-

ing; two of theft.

Sir Jack Lyons, aged 74, financier, of Kensington, west London, one charge of conspiring to contravene the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act; one charge of conspiring to contravene the Companies Act; one charge of aiding Saunders to permit Guinness to contravene the Companies Act; four charges of false accounting; one of theft.

no training in financial accountancy. All his experience had been in marketing.

In 1982, he was employed by Bain to work on the Guinness account, spending about half of his time on Guinness affairs.

He said his duties were to prepare a business plan for the brewing group first for its retrenchment and then subsequently to assist in its development.

In 1982, he was seconded full-time to Guinness where he was instructed to assess the performance of its operating companies, their budgets and to give his opinion of how they had performed.

In July 1982, he was asked by Mr Saunders to oversee the financial affairs of Guinness

as well as give advice on opportunities to acquire new companies and any logical steps that could expand the Guinness business.

The first he undertook was the successful takeover in the summer of 1984 of Martins the newsgents in competition with W H Smith.

He was also involved the next year with the successful acquisition of Arthur Bell, the Scottish whisky distiller.

He said that after that the company considered the takeover of the Distillers Group. He said that initially both he and Mr Saunders were concerned about making a move to take over Distillers because "it was a big acquisition relative to Guinness at the time".

Mr Roux said he was reluctant for Guinness to get involved in another takeover so soon after the Bell acquisition because time was required for the first company to be integrated sensibly into the Guinness group.

Mr Saunders agreed with him but pointed out that it had to bid because if a rival offer for Distillers by Argill was successful its own business would be threatened.

Further, Argill had said that its strategy for developing Distillers would be to attack the Guinness market share. Guinness then considered making an offer for Distillers and made its own conservative evaluation of the company of £2.6 billion.

Mr Roux said that the decision actually to make an

offer for Distillers was not made until the last moment because so many variable factors had to be considered. Some were not certain until the day before the Guinness board approved the bid on January 19, 1986.

Prior to that, there had been a tense time over the Christmas period with him making regular visits to the Guinness offices during the holiday to consult with Mr Saunders.

Mr Roux said he was worried about making the bid and wanted to minimize the risk to Guinness in as many areas as possible and to ensure that the company was not put in a financially difficult position.

However, he admitted that the initial offer made by Argill for Distillers of less than £2 billion was "a steal".

He said that when Guinness made its offer of £2.3 billion there was an expected drop in the Guinness share price.

The board had earlier discussed this likelihood and had considered counter-offers of finding people prepared to buy Guinness shares so that it could hold its price and make the Guinness offer attractive.

Three companies were mentioned, Mr Roux said. The first was Gorman Sachs, the United States investment banking group, the second was one of the Rothschild companies—he was not sure which one—and the third was the Heron International Group, controlled by Mr Ronson.

When the Guinness bid was made, the Argill Group reacted negatively, he said. "They planted stories in the financial press which put Guinness in a bad light and which described the Guinness action as a move made out of weakness," he said. "They suggested that Guinness was scared that Argill would be successful and that Guinness' business would be in jeopardy."

Argill then responded by raising its offer above that of Guinness. There was a temporary lull when the Office of Fair Trading referred the Guinness bid to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for investigation of a suggestion that it was obtaining too big a market share of the drinks business. However, after only a week, the Commission allowed the Guinness interest to continue.

That was because Guinness had undertaken that if the bid was successful it would reduce its share of the spirits market to less than 25 per cent. Guinness then made a new offer which increased the cash valuation of Distillers to the £2.6 billion estimate it had placed originally on the company.

Mr Roux said that, at first, reaction was once again negative with suggestions that "Guinness was abusing the public and that its offer to reduce the market share was a charade". Eventually, the public realized that Guinness' intentions were straightforward, he said. The Guinness share price at the time fell about 10 per cent, dropping from 310p to about 280p.

Mr Roux said Mr Saunders was in charge of daily decisions relating to the Distillers offer. He said there was some disagreement between he and Mr Saunders over a final raising of the offer once the bid had been cleared by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission and Argill had once again raised its offer.

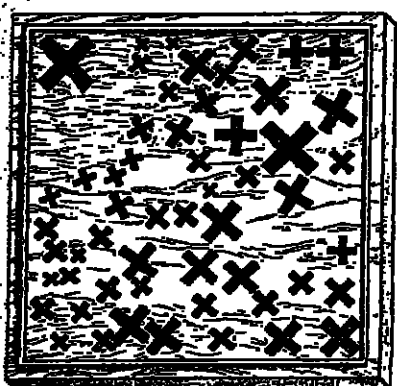
Mr Roux said Mr Saunders was finally convinced by his opinion once he saw it was supported by Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, and Cazenove and Wood Mackenzie, the stockbroking house. As a result, Guinness announced on April 3 1986 it would not increase its offer. The bid closed and Guinness was victorious two weeks later.

Mr Roux was then questioned about payments made to Mr Ronson for his company's efforts in supporting the Guinness shares. He said Mr Ronson had agreed to spend up to £25 million to buy Guinness shares to keep their price high. If the bid for Distillers was successful, he was to be indemnified against any losses on the share price and any costs incurred during his share-buying operation.

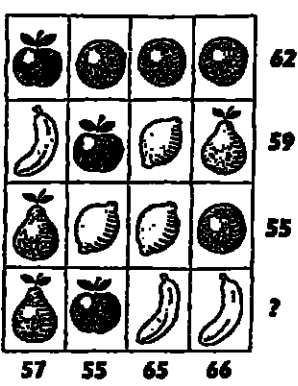
He was subsequently told by Mr Saunders and Mr Parnes that payments to Mr Ronson's companies would total £5 million and would include a success fee. A first invoice for £2.5 million, plus VAT, was made to a Heron company for "services rendered". The second, converted into dollars at \$4.8 million, was for a US subsidiary of Heron called PIMA.

The trial continues today.

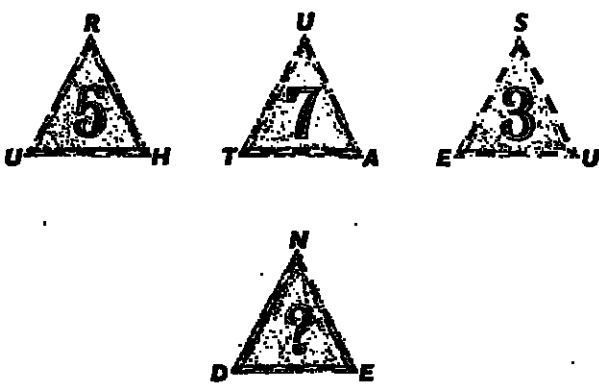
If you can solve these problems in 4 mins you must have an IQ of 100.



Q1 Use the just four straight lines to divide the square into ten segments, so that one segment contains one cross, one contains two crosses and so on, until the last segment contains ten crosses.



Q2 Each of the five fruits has a different value. The numbers along the bottom and right-hand side represent the totals for the four fruits in each column or row. Can you calculate which number should replace the question mark?



Q3 The letters and numbers on each of the four triangles represent a common series of words. Following the same logic as for the first three, which number should replace the question mark in the fourth triangle?

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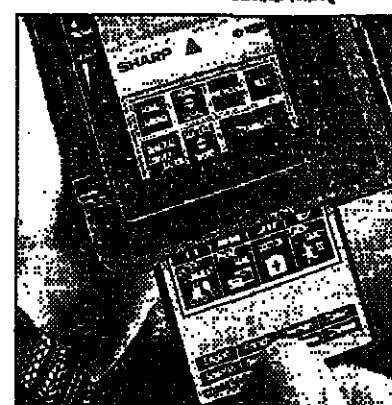
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Q1 (Add the numbers at the bottom. From that total, subtract the sum of the numbers on the right hand side.)
Q2 67. (The letters EDN represent Wednesday, the 4th day of the week.)

SHARP

Restriction on drink outlets 'can reduce flashpoint violence'

By Quentin Cowdry, Home Affairs Correspondent

Magistrates can help cut violence and vandalism by restricting licensed premises in some areas, Mr. David Waddington, Home Secretary, said yesterday.

In urging licensing benches to show restraint, he said recent evidence showed that the presence of too many public houses, restaurants or off-licences in a locality could act as an "alcohol flashpoint".

Mr. Waddington cited street disorders which erupted frequently at weekends at Newport, Gwent. They always seemed to occur at about closing time in an area of some 200 square yards which contained no less than 80 licensed premises, he said.

"At the most congested times, as many as 4,000 people can be found in this tiny area, many of them much the worse for drink. Indeed, at one point, many of these people crowd through an area of no more than 40 square yards. Is it any wonder that this is regarded as a trouble flash-point by police?"

Experience in Newport showed that magistrates and the local council could help the police to reduce town centre violence. He welcomed experiments in areas such as Coventry where drinking in

public places is banned. Mr. Waddington said much of the violence and criminal damage inflicted by young people in urban areas stemmed from too much drinking, leading to what he described as "macho bravado".

The Home Office published "best practice" guidelines on crime prevention yesterday which ministers hope will stimulate a burst of co-operative activity between the public and independent sectors to reduce avoidable crime, particularly thefts and burglaries.

Mr. John Patten, Minister of State at the Home Office, said he hoped the guidelines, replacing advice issued by Whitehall in 1984, would prompt the completion within the next few years of a "national network of local crime prevention organizations". If the goal was met, it would mark a milestone in crime prevention in Western Europe, he said.

Chief constables and county councils, who have mostly taken the lead in setting up the schemes, have been asked to report to the Home Office by September 30 on the scale of local campaigns and future proposals. An independent working group will assess the information before publishing a national survey of crime pre-

vention initiatives in May next year. Mr. Patten said the Government's call for the community to forge a partnership with the police in tackling crime had been received enthusiastically in most areas.

That was evidenced by the growth of initiatives such as neighbourhood watch, which had 80,000 street schemes.

Mr. Patten said a small number of Labour-run councils opposed the strategy, including Cleveland County Council and Haringey Borough Council, north London, which had refused to cooperate with neighbourhood watch.

The Government had challenged successfully the once prevalent public attitude that crime was a matter for the police alone. "We have brought the average individual into crime prevention," he said.

The guidelines are intended to improve the quality and range of crime prevention and to provide co-ordinators with better information on which to base decisions.

The circular lists 25 "best practice" studies based on local initiatives. They show the leadership of schemes is shouldered variously by chief constables, county councils, district councils, private companies and voluntary groups.

Whitby's Donkey Road shows signs of strain

TED DITCHBURN



A road sweeper tidies up in front of the medieval stone track — a Grade I Ancient Monument — that links Whitby Abbey to the old town and is said to be at risk after years of neglect.

Donkey Road, also known as Church Lane and the Leaning, was cut out of hillside, possibly as early as the 14th century, to connect the 7th

century abbey with Church Street (Nigel Burnham writes).

The track is believed to pre-date the famous 199 steps to the North Yorkshire abbey, which run alongside it, but its ownership is uncertain, and, for almost two decades, it has not been maintained.

Donkey Road, so named because

beach donkeys were kept beside it, has been largely neglected since local government reorganization in 1974. Its deterioration was highlighted last month when the retaining wall of a workshop collapsed on to it.

Whitby's mayor, Mrs Dorothy Clegg, said: "We have 150,000 visitors a year to the abbey and, if they

don't walk Donkey Road, they see it from 199 steps. It's part of our history." Scarborough council is now to report on the road to the Whitby Environmental Regeneration Initiative, set up by English Heritage and the council to restore the most important of town's cobbled lanes and yards.

Crash courses in sobriety

By Kerry Gill

Motorists convicted of drink-driving offences are to be offered the chance of attending courses in which they are taught to face up to their alcohol problem.

The courses, likely to involve attendance for two hours a week over two months, will be an alternative to fines or imprisonment, but motorists will not escape disqualification from driving.

Lord James Douglas-Hamilton, junior minister at the Scottish Office, yesterday announced that a pilot study would begin in Scotland within the next 12 months; if successful, the scheme would be extended throughout the United Kingdom.

Offenders will have to pay between £200 and £400 for the courses in sobriety, but reduced fees would be available for people on low incomes.

Lord James said: "The offender will avoid a fine or imprisonment by undertaking probation but, if he fails to complete the course, this will be treated as a breach and one of the

possible responses would be to impose a fine or imprisonment for the original offence."

A similar scheme exists in Hampshire, but legislation would be required to introduce it throughout England and Wales. In Scotland, its introduction could be merely a matter of making attendance a condition of probation.

Lord James, who published a consultation document on the issue in Edinburgh, said that up to 10,000 people a year were convicted of drink-driving offences in Scotland. The pilot scheme would involve 150 offenders a year and be centred in Lothian or Strathclyde.

The pilot scheme will last three years and selected courts will be given the option of using the courses. Consultation will involve health boards, legal bodies and social work departments; courses are expected to be run by psychologists, aided by local councils on alcoholism and social workers.

Lord James said that West Germany, the United States, New Zealand and Sweden ran similar courses.

Crime and drugs alert goes to city schools

By David Tytler
Education Editor

British inner-city schools must take action now to prevent crime and drugs taking hold as they have in New York, a school inspectors' report said yesterday.

The report, which compares education in England and Wales with that in the United States, says that New York's schoolchildren live in "conditions of poor housing and health, extreme poverty, violent crime, corruption and drug abuse".

New York schools are coping with 6,000 students living in hostels, shelters and low-

grade hotels. Forty per cent live in poverty, with drugs and alcohol freely available. Aids is already affecting a significant proportion of them.

In a city where murder is the fourth most common cause of death for children aged one to 14 and the leading cause for New Yorkers aged 15 to 24, even crossing the road in some neighbourhoods "can be a dangerous undertaking".

Thousands of New York children are born to teenage mothers. In 1985, 34,000 teenage girls became pregnant, with 13,000 giving birth.

The inspectors say that the first signs of similar conditions in England can already

be seen and what is happening in America should "alert" schools here to the dangers.

They add: "It is the duty of schools to promote competence and confidence in the teeth of these hindrances to personal and social development and learning."

The report carries a clear warning to Mr John MacGregor, Secretary of State for Education and Science, that providing selected schools, like city technology colleges and grant-maintained schools, could damage other schools by creaming off the most able pupils.

It also underlines the importance of the quality of

buildings, teachers, and resources. It says: "Developments which seek to widen choice by broadening the range of funding and organizational arrangements whereby the choices of disadvantaged students and parents are further restricted."

The inspectors add that in New York, as in England, parents and employers' perceptions of the standard of education stemmed in part from the fact that, despite special efforts on their behalf, many students continued to achieve disappointingly little.

Critics of the National Curriculum now being in-

troduced in England and Wales are warned of the dangers of introducing too many options for special classes at the expense of core subjects.

The inspectors say that too much attention to individual needs could lead to "fragmented and itemized teaching and approaches: in effect, the de-skilling of teachers".

The education system "will depend above all ... on continuing to develop the professional expertise of teachers to benefit all schools", the report says.

Teaching and Learning in New York City Schools (Stationery Office, £3.95)

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Maharishi Offers to Every Government

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His Holiness Maharishi Mahesh Yogi

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Rise of Freedom

The world is in the midst of a dramatic transformation from enmity to friendship. Hope and freedom are dawning in many countries; there is an upsurge of joyfulness everywhere.

This transition from fear and suffering to happiness and peace has resulted from the rise of coherence in world consciousness—the Maharishi Effect—created by millions of people practising the programmes of Maharishi's Vedic Science and Technology—the Transcendental Meditation and TM-Sidhi programmes.

'The World Is My Family'

The main concern of government leaders has always been to safeguard their own boundaries. Now this national patriotism is expanding to become global patriotism. People everywhere are beginning to feel, "The world is my family."

Unified Field of Natural Law

At the basis of this rising positivity is the enlightenment of the unified field of natural law in world consciousness.

Through quantum field theories, modern science has come to understand that all the laws of nature responsible for conducting all the activity in creation emerge from one basic unified field. From the unified field, nature governs the universe in perfect order, and always in an evolutionary direction.

Today, every government can have easy access to the unified field. By establishing a coherence-creating group of experts in Maharishi's Vedic Science and Technology as an inseparable part of its administration, any government can make an alliance with the government of nature.

Handling the Whole National Consciousness

The basic problem facing governments is how to successfully integrate the innumerable trends and tendencies in society. Only by creating coherence in the collective consciousness of the nation can a government hope to satisfy all its people. Since the collective consciousness of the nation is the prime mover of the government, it is vital for the successful administration of society that every government create an integrated national consciousness.

Group practice of Maharishi's Transcendental Meditation and TM-Sidhi programme enlivens the unified field and automatically increases coherence in collective consciousness. A fully integrated national consciousness enjoys alliance with the unified field. This brings the full support of the nourishing, evolutionary power of natural law to fulfil the desires of everyone.

Life in Accord with Natural Law

Any negative trends arising in society come from violation of the laws of nature. When people violate natural law they create stress, sickness, and suffering for themselves and others.

The continual build-up of stress in collective consciousness breaks out in crime, conflicts, terrorism, and natural disasters. Through Maharishi's Science and Technology of the Unified Field, governments can now educate their citizens to think and act spontaneously from the level of the unified field and thereby avert all negativity for both the individual and society.

Scientifically Validated Benefits

The effectiveness of Maharishi's unified field-based approach has been documented by more than 430 scientific research studies, conducted at over 160 research institutions in 27 countries.

This research has shown that even the square root of one percent of a population practising Maharishi's Transcendental Meditation and TM-Sidhi programme

together in one place is sufficient to dramatically reduce negative trends such as conflict, crime, and sickness and strengthen positive, evolutionary trends throughout society.

Scientific research has further shown that Maharishi Ayur-Ved—the science of perfect health—offers the possibility of creating a disease-free society in every country. Already, programmes of Maharishi Ayur-Ved and Transcendental Meditation are being introduced in many countries, including the USSR, Hungary, and Poland.

Creating Heaven on Earth

With this scientifically validated knowledge, it is no longer necessary for any individual or any nation to continue living with problems and suffering. Every government can now raise every area of national life to perfection through Maharishi's Master Plan to Create Heaven on Earth, which utilizes Maharishi's Vedic Science and Technology to apply the unified field of natural law for the glorification of all aspects of life—inner and outer (see chart).

Natural Law and National Law

Nations have always been administered by man-made law. Now the technology is available to use the skilled hand of nature to administer society. Any government, irrespective of its political and economic system or the cultural and religious values prevailing in the country, will be perfect when the society is governed by natural law and natural law both simultaneously.

The technology for perfect government—unified field-based administration—is to establish a coherence-creating group in the country which will enliven the unified field in national consciousness and thereby enable the government to govern with the same silent perfection with which the government of nature governs the universe.

Through Maharishi's programmes to create Heaven on Earth, governments can now create peace, prosperity, and fulfilling progress in the life of their nation, and a supreme quality of life—Heaven on Earth—for the whole world family.

Governments are invited to contact:

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MAHARISHI'S MASTER PLAN TO CREATE HEAVEN ON EARTH Reconstruction of the Whole World

INNER

GLORIFICATION OF INNER LIFE

- Development of higher states of consciousness
- Blossoming of noble qualities and bliss
- Gaining support of nature from within—happiness, peace, and fulfilling progress through:

MAHARISHI'S TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION and TM-SIDHI PROGRAMME the Practical Aspects of MAHARISHI'S VEDIC SCIENCE

which develops all the seven states of consciousness in the individual, and develops a perfect man with the ability to employ natural law to work for him and achieve anything he wants.

The seven states of consciousness are:

- Waking—*Jagrat Chetna*
- Dreaming—*Svapna Chetna*
- Sleeping—*Sushupti Chetna*
- Transcendental Consciousness—*Turya Chetna*
- Cosmic Consciousness—*Turyateet Chetna*
- God Consciousness—*Bhagavat Chetna*
- Unity Consciousness—*Brahmi Chetna*

awakening of the pure nature of consciousness to its own self-referential reality—the unified reality of the diversified universe—which renders individual life to be a lively field of all possibilities—infinite organizing power of the unified field of natural law spontaneously upholding individual life.

OUTER

GLORIFICATION OF OUTER LIFE

- Building Ideal Villages, Towns, and Cities, based on Maharishi Sthapatya Ved—the science of building in accord with natural law—to create a beautiful and healthy environment free of pollution, noise, and stress so that everyone feels: "I am living in Heaven!"
- Creating Global Green Revolution—farming all the unfarmed lands in the world using the scientific principles of Maharishi Vedic Farming to produce naturally grown, healthy food to achieve food self-sufficiency in every country;
- Achieving global eradication of poverty and achieving economic self-sufficiency in every nation through Maharishi's programmes to develop agriculture, forestry, mining, and industry in every country;
- Realizing Global Rural Development and Urban Renewal—providing better living conditions for an integrated life of the rich and poor throughout the world;
- Achieving economic balance in the world family through Maharishi Global Trading;
- Achieving ideal education through Maharishi's Vedic Science, which offers the fruit of all knowledge to everyone—life free from mistakes and suffering;
- Achieving perfect health for everyone and every nation through prevention-oriented Maharishi Ayur-Ved;
- Achieving coherence, harmony, and balance in nature for everyone and every nation through Maharishi Gandharv Ved;
- Achieving invincible defence for every nation through Maharishi Dhanur Ved, which will disallow the birth of an enemy;
- Achieving perfect government in every country modeled on nature's government, which silently governs through natural law from the unified level of all the laws of nature—the commonly fully awake within itself and available to everyone on the level of one's own self-referential consciousness—transcendental consciousness;
- Achieving the rise of a supremely nourishing power in the world, which will unreservedly uphold the power of evolution in nature, eliminating all destructive tendencies and negative trends in the world.

As a result, every nation will lovingly own every other nation, and all nations together will nourish every nation—everyone and every nation in the world will enjoy Heaven on Earth.

This is a summary of the 1,500 page book, *Maharishi's Master Plan to Create Heaven on Earth*

هذا من الأصل

Kaifu stakes his claim to stay at the helm

From Joe Joseph
Tokyo

Mr Toshiki Kaifu, the precariously placed Prime Minister of Japan, is wasting no time in making it clear that he intends to stay at the helm, resisting any attempt to remove him.

Barely able to believe his luck or the size of the Liberal Democratic Party's victory in Sunday's general election, he said firmly yesterday: "I led the party to this election victory, so I feel I have been fully endorsed by the people."

He was generous about rivals within the party who are keen to topple him. "All MPs want to be Prime Minister, so I can fully understand that all members of the party are trying hard to be Prime Minister."

The size of the victory has temporarily strengthened Mr Kaifu's hand. But he also knows that if he falls overboard, the sharks are waiting for him. The snappiest jaws belong to Mr Shintaro Abe, the former LDP Foreign Secretary, who has eyes on the top job. He is irritated that Mr Kaifu, installed as a stopgap last autumn, appears to want a long spell in the job.

Mr Abe had hoped the LDP would gain enough seats to keep a majority, but too few to give Mr Kaifu any glory. Mr Abe is far more powerful in the party than Mr Kaifu and could yet arrange the Prime Minister's fall, but he may have to wait a while for it to not look indecent.

If Mr Abe has been thrown by Mr Kaifu's good fortune, he can hardly be annoyed that the Japanese have behaved so faithfully — a loyalty that has propelled him to the top of a party in office for 35 years.

By handing the Liberal Democrats a larger majority than the scandal-struck party dared hope for, the voters have not only confirmed that Japan is at most a one-and-a-half party democracy or that the Japanese are too used to



Mr Kaifu, left, celebrating his victory yesterday by inking in the second eye of a traditional daruma doll, while Miss Takako Doi, the Socialist leader, holds a press conference in Tokyo.

corruption in high places to bear grudges, they have also shown once again how the country manages to give the impression of being on the brink of dramatic change but yet somehow stays standing in the same old place.

The Liberal Democrats captured 275 seats, compared with 235 before Parliament was dissolved — far more than the paper-thin majority it had expected to hold in the 512-member lower house.

The margin of victory allows the party to choose the chairman of all 18 lower house standing committees, ensuring that Bills pass smoothly.

The re-election of all but one of the MPs linked to the Recruit bribery scandal has also opened the way for the

party's powerful *ancien régime* — which was most assiduously courted by Recruit executives — to resume top posts in the new administration, although the membership of the new Cabinet is not expected to be announced until next week.

A year of living dangerously has ended with a whimper, both for Japan and for those who predicted cynicism each time another Prime Minister was caught with Recruit cash in his bank account or a bargirl in his bed.

Mr Gerald Curtis, Director of the East Asian Institute at Columbia University in New York, said in Tokyo yesterday: "Political change will come slowly and with great difficulty as a result of this

election. I do not think there is much chance for change in the short term. There may be some efforts towards political reform, but those will not amount to much. "We have not seen the end of political scandals in Japan. It is the LDP's Achilles' heel."

Professor Rei Shiratori,

JAPANESE ELECTION				
Votes cast	%	Seats	Gain/loss	
Liberal Democrat	30,315,410	46.14	275	+31
Socialist	16,025,468	24.39	136	+51
Komeito	5,242,674	7.98	45	-11
Communist	5,226,985	7.96	46	-10
Democratic Socialist	3,178,849	4.84	14	-12
United Sec Dem	586,957	0.88	4	+1
Progressive	281,793	0.43	1	+1
Independents	4,807,520	7.32	21	+12
Minor parties	58,534	0.09	0	nc
Total	65,704,290	512		

The New Liberal Club, which had 6 deputies after the last election, has since been absorbed by the Liberal Democrats.

Dean of Political Science and Economics at Tokai University, explained the dilemma of Japanese voters by saying: "We have criticized the LDP's money politics, we are criticizing it, and we shall criticize it. "At the same time, if you look at the LDP's achievements and the fact that conser-

vative rule was responsible for Japan's rise from the ashes of World War Two, you can see why voters back them."

If this preference for business as usual works well at home, it could prove to be the undoing of the new Cabinet abroad.

Mr Kaifu will face the fury of American trade negotiators almost as soon as he recovers from his post-election euphoria. Washington agreed to freeze a series of trade and broader bilateral talks so as not to hamper the party's re-election chances.

But Washington is not impressed by Japanese consistency and is now looking for more than the same old answers from Tokyo.

Yet it is also seeking quick



Miss Takako Doi, the Socialist leader, holds a press conference in Tokyo.

results at a time when Mr Kaifu might be least able to deliver. He is especially hampered by his decision to match the Socialists' campaign promise to protect farmers from rice and other food imports.

Farm product liberalization would not solve America's huge trade deficit with Japan, but Washington sees the issue as a test of Japan's commitment to unlock its trade barriers.

At a time when Japanese takeovers of prominent US companies have made many Americans feel vulnerable, signs that Japan's markets remain closed to the outside world could buckle Japan's relations with its most important ally. It will be the first big test for Mr Kaifu.

Protest violence grows in Nepal

From Christopher Thomas
Delhi

Nepal is being torn by violence after the launch two days ago of a movement demanding full democracy. Opposition parties claim that hundreds of demonstrators have been arrested in a violent clampdown. The Government puts the number of arrests at 175.

The death toll rose to at least 12 yesterday when police fired on crowds on the outskirts of Kathmandu.

Taxis and private buses are staying off the streets in support of a campaign by the outlawed Nepali Congress Party for an end to Nepal's ban on political parties. Students hurled Congress Party flags and handbills from rooftops. Kathmandu seemed deserted as shops closed in response to the opposition's call for support. Violent clashes were reported between anti-government and pro-government demonstrators.

The pro-democracy movement has surfaced several times since the 1960 royal coup that ended the king-

dom's 18-month experiment with a parliamentary system. The country, one of the poorest in the world, operates a partyless system of *panchayats* (councils), with a unicameral legislature known as the National Panchayat. The Nepali Congress last month openly defied the ban on political parties by calling a three-day conference to discuss its demand for a multi-party system.

Nepal's grinding poverty has been made worse by an 11-month trade dispute with India, inflicting severe damage on the small economy. The pro-democracy movement is not demanding the abolition of the monarchy. The main complaint is corruption under the present system.

Several of Nepal's many communist parties are backing the Nepali Congress campaign, which is also supported by Indian communist leaders. Until a few years ago the Congress was suspicious of left-wing parties. It has now included them in the pro-democracy movement.

Relations between India and Nepal have worsened since Nepal bought anti-aircraft weapons from China in 1987, granted preferential tariff arrangements to Chinese goods, and asked Indians in Nepal to seek work permits.

The biggest impact of the trade dispute so far has been petrol shortages in Nepal, which have disrupted life and hampered the important tourist trade.

Prison for lawyer in sex scandal

Hong Kong — A former Hong Kong government lawyer who liked to "talk dirty" has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for inciting an undercover police officer, posing as a pimp, to procure underage girls for sex (Jonathan Braude writes). However, Christopher Harris — reports of whose activities by the *South China Morning Post* appear to have prompted the decision to prosecute him — was acquitted on a technicality of two other charges of inciting a prostitute to find him young girls for sex and rape.

The sentence was handed down in a Hong Kong district court yesterday, to clear signs of distress from the defendant, who at one point seemed near to tears and complained of nausea. The judge described Harris as a "potentially dangerous sexual deviant". After taking advice from senior lawyers, Mr Jeremy Matthews, the Attorney General and Harris's boss, had decided not to prosecute, allowing him to cut short his contract. But after a public outcry prompted by the newspaper's coverage, charges were brought.

US reassures Manila

Manila — Mr Richard Cheney, the US Defence Secretary, yesterday reaffirmed US commitment to the Philippines in discussions with General Fidel Ramos, his Philippines counterpart (Vyvyan Tenebris writes). Several policemen and students were reported to have been injured during protests against the US bases here held in front of the US Embassy in Manila and at Subic Naval Base in Zambales. Security forces were on full alert during his visit. While Mr Cheney said there would be modest changes in US military presence in Asia, Mr Gennadi Gerasimov, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, who was addressing another meeting in Manila yesterday, said the Soviet Union was making big cuts in military strength in Asia.

Ex-minister on trial

Geneva — Mrs Elizabeth Kopp, aged 53, former Minister of Justice, went on trial yesterday before the Federal Tribunal in Lausanne (Alan McGregor writes). She is accused of violating professional secrecy by warning her husband, Mr Hans Kopp, that Shakarchi Trading, the Zurich firm of which he was vice-president, was suspected of large-scale laundering of drugs money. Public interest is not so much in the formal verdict, expected on Friday, as in possible further disclosures during the trial about the authorities' apparent laxity over drug traffickers' connections in Switzerland.

Higher cancer risk

Washington — The US Government said the risk of frequent flyers dying from cancer because of exposure to cosmic radiation is 17 times higher than it reported last week in a study (Susan Elliott writes). The US Department of Transportation revised its figures after scientists found a miscalculation. In its reassessment it said that about 1,000 airline workers out of 100,000 (1 per cent) who fly 18 hours a week for 20 years on return journeys across the US would die of cancer in addition to the average 22,000 in the group who would normally be expected to die from the disease.

Mandela-Buthelezi bid to end killings

From Gavin Bell
Johannesburg

Mr Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi have agreed to meet soon in an attempt to halt a savage conflict between their respective organizations which has claimed an estimated 3,000 lives in the past three years.

In the week after Mr Mandela's release, more than 100 people were reported killed in fighting between pro-African National Congress groups and supporters of Chief Buthelezi's conservative Inkatha organization in black townships round Pietermaritzburg in Natal.

Chief Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of the KwaZulu tribal homeland, said that Mr Mandela had telephoned him at the weekend after an acrimonious exchange between them in the media. "I am entirely at ease, and satisfied that there is still the love and respect between us which has always been there," he said. "Mr Mandela and I will be sitting down for talks as soon as his busy schedule permits. Let those who want to exacerbate difficulties between black and black now understand that South African history is moving towards reconciliation."

Mr Mandela accused the police last

week of supporting Inkatha in the conflict, and Chief Buthelezi charged Mr Mandela with "serious errors of judgement".

The Inkatha central committee issued a statement at the weekend, calling on Mr Mandela to "set the record straight by saying whether he does or does not support the vicious vendetta being carried out against our president". The veteran ANC leader is

planning to address a rally in Durban, near Pietermaritzburg, on Sunday and arrangements may be made for him to confer with Chief Buthelezi then.

A high-ranking ANC delegation led by Mr Walter Sisulu, the organization's second most senior figure in South Africa, will visit the Natal "killing fields" on Thursday.

The power struggle with tribal undertones is a serious obstacle to President de Klerk's initiative for negotiations with leaders of the black

majority on a new power-sharing arrangement. ANC leaders privately express hatred for Chief Buthelezi, whom they regard as a government stooge and a threat to the leading role of their own organization.

Mr de Klerk has also cited the Natal violence as a reason for maintaining the state of emergency, which the ANC insists must be lifted before negotiations can begin.

President Kaunda of Zambia suggested at the weekend that the emergency regulations might be withdrawn elsewhere in the country as a compromise measure.

The Government promptly approved requests from Mr Mandela and his wife, Winnie, yesterday for passports, and they are expected to fly to Lusaka early next week for talks with the ANC leadership in exile.

Meanwhile, Mr de Klerk will visit Zaire on Saturday at the invitation of President Mobutu Sese Seko to brief African leaders on his reform policies. A statement from his office yesterday did not identify the other heads of state who would attend the meeting.

Mr de Klerk has not yet responded publicly to a decision by the ANC to send a delegation to discuss peace moves with him, but a meeting is expected to be arranged within the

ANC township youths sing Comrade de Klerk's praises

From Nicholas Beeston, Johannesburg

Dancing and chanting youths in the South African townships have added a new name to their roll call of liberation leaders, and no rendition of freedom songs now seems complete without a chorus of "Viva, Comrade de Klerk".

But the tremendous changes sweeping the political stage here may yet produce even more incongruous sights.

The National Party, which came to power in 1948 on a platform of foreshadowing apartheid, may now be prepared to open its membership to all races, as the Inkatha Zulu movement already has.

Pundits such as Professor Deon Geldenhuys of the Rand Afrikaans University see mul-

ti-racialism as a perfectly logical move for the party.

"Having started out as an Afrikaner party, it moved to being a white party and now would become a truly 'national' party," he said.

A multi-racial party would probably attract some conservative support from all races, but could not expect broad-based support.

It would probably seek to form alliances with existing groups such as Inkatha, the Coloured Labour Party, and the Indian parties.

Mr Nelson Mandela, the veteran ANC leader, describing brutalities he and other prisoners suffered during his 27 years in

jail, said the treatment could have broken many men (Reuter reports).

"At the beginning the treatment was very harsh and even brutal. Many prisoners were assaulted," he said, going on to describe how the prison authorities once dug a hole in a cell, buried a prisoner but left his head and face exposed so that he could breathe. "When he cried for water to drink, they urinated into his mouth," Mr Mandela said.

He added that he himself had been punished for refusing to do tasks he considered humiliating, but the prisoners had decided from the start to resist, so earning the respect of their jailers.

The Donald Trump media circus

From James Bone, New York

Mrs Ivana Trump is not the only person spurned by her mega-rich husband Donald, now variously known in the popular press as "His Trumpness" or "Divorcing Donald".

Mike Tyson, the former world heavyweight champion, is reported to be under round-the-clock suicide watch after the real estate developer dropped plans to pit him against the top-ranked challenger, Evander Holyfield.

Mr Trump has opted instead to seek to stage a bout between Holyfield and James "Buster" Douglas who beat Tyson in Japan last week, at his casino in September. Those close to Tyson say

that even before he was passed over by the ambitious Mr Trump, there was no love lost between them, despite their lucrative business deals. Among the many women linked to Mr Trump has been Tyson's ex-wife, the soap-opera star Robin Givens.

The Trumps' high-profile split continues to dominate front pages. *People* magazine became the latest publication to join the media circus yesterday with a cover story entitled "Billion Dollar Blowup". The saturation coverage has led a self-proclaimed New Jersey think-tank called the Boring Institute to declare the Trump story "boring" and

urge a one-week moratorium. But the public's appetite seems insatiable. The 1.2 million circulation of the *New York Daily News* has soared 30,000 since it broke news of the split, as has that of its chief rival, the 550,000-circulation *New York Post*.

Striking back at the weekend, Mr Trump denied an affair with a film starlet, Maria Maples. The Trumps and their three children have sought refuge from publicity in their estate in Florida, where they will spend Ivana's 41st birthday this week. This gave rise to new headlines. "Separate Beds", screamed the *New York Post*.

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CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

Withdrawal of military forces

Poles seek bargaining chip against united Germany

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

Three Soviet tank drivers, all in black and as neat as jockeys, were having a cigarette break just off the road to Legnica in northern Poland.

A peasant boy approached, there was a garbled conversation — the drivers were Kirghizian and could barely talk Russian — and the young Pole came back with a large jug of milk and a chunk of bread. "These Russian lads, they don't do no harm," the father of the boy told me benignly. "Let them stay."

Strange new accents are being heard from the disintegrating Warsaw Pact. Five years ago, sending Soviet troops home was an almost unimaginable goal. Certainly to demand it publicly was to risk a prison sentence.

When some units did pull out of East Germany and Hungary, it was dismissed as a propaganda stunt.

Now, with German unification creeping up East, priorities are changing. True, the Hungarians and Czechoslovaks have been pushing hard for troop withdrawals. But for Budapest, the agreement with Moscow to remove the 65,000 Soviet troops "in the shortest possible time" is a way of stifling a debate about neutrality.

For Hungary, the drive for freedom — including the pulling down of the Iron Curtain, which precipitated the summer exodus of East Germans last year — has been leading naturally to demands for a complete abandonment of the Warsaw Pact. The informed view nowadays is that the Hungarians should just wait for

the alliances to dissolve; soon enough, it is reasoned in Budapest, the whole of Europe will be "neutral".

In the meantime, the Soviet soldiers can pack their bags. Both the Hungarians and the Czechoslovaks want Moscow's forces out — or at least an agreement in principle — before their national elections in March and June.

The Czechoslovaks, in particular, want to make a point about the 1968 invasion. As Mr Zdenek Cerny, the Foreign Ministry official in charge of negotiating with the Kremlin, has it: "We are not insisting that they leave as quickly as they came — we do not want them to suffer."

So far, so predictable. The East Europeans are talking with Moscow, at least on military matters, in a more open, emotionally distanced language. But in Poland, some of the new anxieties are becoming obvious.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the former West German Chancellor, used to say the Poles did not know who they feared more, the Germans or the Russians. At the moment, the answer appears to be the Germans.

Herr Hans Modrow, the East German Prime Minister, was questioned most anxiously about the prospects of German neutrality when he was in Warsaw last Friday.

Moscow is ready to talk to Poland about withdrawing troops, but the Solidarity-led Government, against all the odds, does not want them to go, at least not yet. Mr Janusz Reiter, Solidarity's leading expert on Germany,

summed up the issue: "Will Poland be more independent than it is now on the day the Soviet Army leaves? Some Poles think it will, but perhaps they fail to distinguish between the two functions that Soviet troops have been fulfilling until now."

"On the one hand these troops have acted as a police force standing guard over the so-called 'real socialism'. This function no longer exists. And then there is the role of the troops as an element

Bitter campaign

Warsaw (Reuter) — A Solidarity candidate, with 67 per cent of the vote, beat a German minority contender in the second round of a heated by-election to the Polish Senate, the official PAP news agency reported yesterday. Nationalist sentiments flared during the campaign in the south-western Opole region of Silesia next to the German frontier.

In the balance of forces in Europe — Germany's unification upsets this balance, which will have to be built anew."

Soviet troops in Poland — 40,000 plus dependants — are the vital communication and supply link between Moscow and the Warsaw Pact front line. It is thus unlikely that Soviet divisions would leave Poland, but remain in the present territory of East Germany.

"Should the Russians pull all their forces out of Germany then, in order to let a united Germany assume neutral status? From the Polish point of view, that would be a dangerous scenario,"

argues Mr Reiter. "A neutral Germany would be a power which, following Germany's traditional political orientation, will sooner or later begin to drift eastwards, inching towards Russia."

The fear of a unified, eastward-looking Germany has given birth to the idea of a mini-bloc; a federation, perhaps, between Poland and Czechoslovakia (as proposed by Professor Zbigniew Brzezinski, the former US National Security Adviser to President Carter) or a wider area also including Hungary in a customs union.

Professor Eduard Goldstuecker, the Czechoslovak academic and a moving spirit of the "Prague Spring", put the case for a broad Central European pact recently in the daily newspaper *Lidove Demokracie*. "At the moment, West Germany is the great economic power in Europe and after reunification this power will be still greater."

"We now have an unprecedented historical chance to create a dam lest Central Europe be again pulled into colonial dependence."

Not all members of the Prague Government like this idea, since it closes off the region from Western Europe, creating new frontiers when frontiers should be disappearing. At worst, it could become an anti-German coalition, a resistance front to Deutschmark imperialism.

The Italians and Austrians see interesting possibilities in a loose alliance following the geographical contours of the Austro-Hungarian empire; the Poles, too, would like an alternative trading

community which is not dominated by Germans or Russians.

In this light, the withdrawal of Soviet troops — sought so anxiously by the demonstrators and graffiti writers of the ultra-nationalist Confederation for an Independent Poland — seems premature to the Solidarity-led Government.

First, the Soviet presence could actually become a bargaining chip. As Mr Reiter says: "Europeans will soon see a new game beginning, but Poland is joining the game with a pretty poor hand."

"It is a paradox, but the Soviet troops may yet be our trump card. Europe has an interest in keeping these troops on Polish territory until a new security system has been installed. If we throw in our cards now, forcing the Russians to pull out, we won't get a penny back."

The Warsaw Government is still out on a limb on this. Having published his views in the pro-Solidarity *Gazeta Wyborcza*, Mr Reiter was bombarded with angry letters denouncing him, among other things, as a Soviet agent.

Of course, to tolerate is not to love. The Legnica farmer did not have his roof blasted off by a low-flying MiG or his fields mashed up by T72 tanks. Like NATO troops in West Germany, Russians are an irritant and there is no real recourse.

Soviet military courts deal strictly with rapists — there are several rapes by servicemen each year in Poland, dozens in East Germany, all hushed up — but the Poles want their courts to regulate conflicts; only then can they receive

compensation. Brzez is only three miles from a Soviet military runway; roofs are knocked off regularly. Soviet experts assess and argue about the damage, but nothing is paid.

This points the way to the new Polish approach to the Soviet troops: they will have to pay up for their garrisons.

Electricity bills that were simply swallowed up by the local councils are now being presented to military commanders. Apartments rented by, and sometimes destroyed by, Soviet officers will have to be repaired at Moscow's expense.

There are plans to force the Russians to sign leasehold agreements on the 148,000 acres which are occupied by the troops.

It is not exactly *Weltpolitik*, but making the Russians pay for their presence seems to be a more clever move at present than demanding their withdrawal. The fact is that the old structures of Soviet domination — both the Warsaw Pact and the Comecon trading bloc — have not completely exhausted their functions as far as the East European allies are concerned.

Some of the countries with potentially menacing neighbours are worried about their security if the Warsaw Pact collapses.

Almost all of Eastern Europe has learnt to exploit the Soviet Union within Comecon, above all by securing a constant, medium or low-priced supply of oil and gas in return for poor-quality products or tonnes of Bulgarian strawberry jam.

German troops will not be stationed in eastern zone

From Ian Murray, Bonn

No German troops will be stationed in the present territory of East Germany after reunification, the Defence Ministry reluctantly agreed here yesterday.

As a kind of compensation, the West German Government is hoping to persuade NATO to allow the Bundeswehr alone to man the defences along the present demarcation line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The idea of a "German only" NATO defence is being urged by the Foreign Ministry as a way of showing West Germany's commitment to NATO, while allowing non-German troops to be pulled back from front-line positions where, over the years, they have come to be regarded as an occupation army.

This view lies behind the statement yesterday from the opposition Social Democrats (SPD) defence expert, Herr Egon Bahr, in which he said there should be no troops of either NATO or the Warsaw Pact on German soil after reunification.

He did not want to see the alliances disbanded, nor did he want Germany to leave NATO — he just wanted the troops out while a new European security system was negotiated in which the united country would have a central

role. Present East German forces would be absorbed within the Bundeswehr and would thus be bound by the terms of the proposal to remain in what is today West Germany.

However, there could also be a militarized police force in East German territory which might be manned by members of the existing People's Army. All those involved would have to prove that they would

into open conflict with Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, who has long insisted that no troops of any NATO country, including West Germany, can be deployed in the area after reunification.

In the interests of meeting the Soviet Union's security concerns, Herr Genscher has even suggested that Russian troops could continue to be based there after reunification — an idea followed up by Mrs Thatcher in her speech on Sunday to the Board of Deputies of British Jews.

Herr Stoltenberg, while fully accepting that the territory should be a no-go area for troops under NATO's integrated command, had wanted to establish the principle that German troops could not be excluded from any part of German territory.

The sensitivity of the idea, however, meant that he lost the argument. To save face he agreed to be bound by an interpretation of last week's statement by Chancellor Helmut Kohl about future troop deployment in a united Germany.

The Chancellor then ruled that NATO troops could not serve in East Germany and Herr Stoltenberg has now accepted that, in practice, all troops would be under NATO

command. This surrender of its command by the ministry shows that the Government is becoming acutely aware of the importance of ensuring that reunification is carried out in a way which does not — in Mrs Thatcher's words — "make any of us in Eastern or Western Europe feel less secure".

Herr Genscher, who met Mrs Thatcher last week, had understood this point fully. Aides say that he had hardly been able to get a word in after his arrival in Downing Street as the Prime Minister explained her concern at the present pace of reunification. He left the meeting with Mrs Thatcher's support for unity, but with a clear idea that she would try to rally support against any move that appeared to endanger existing security arrangements.

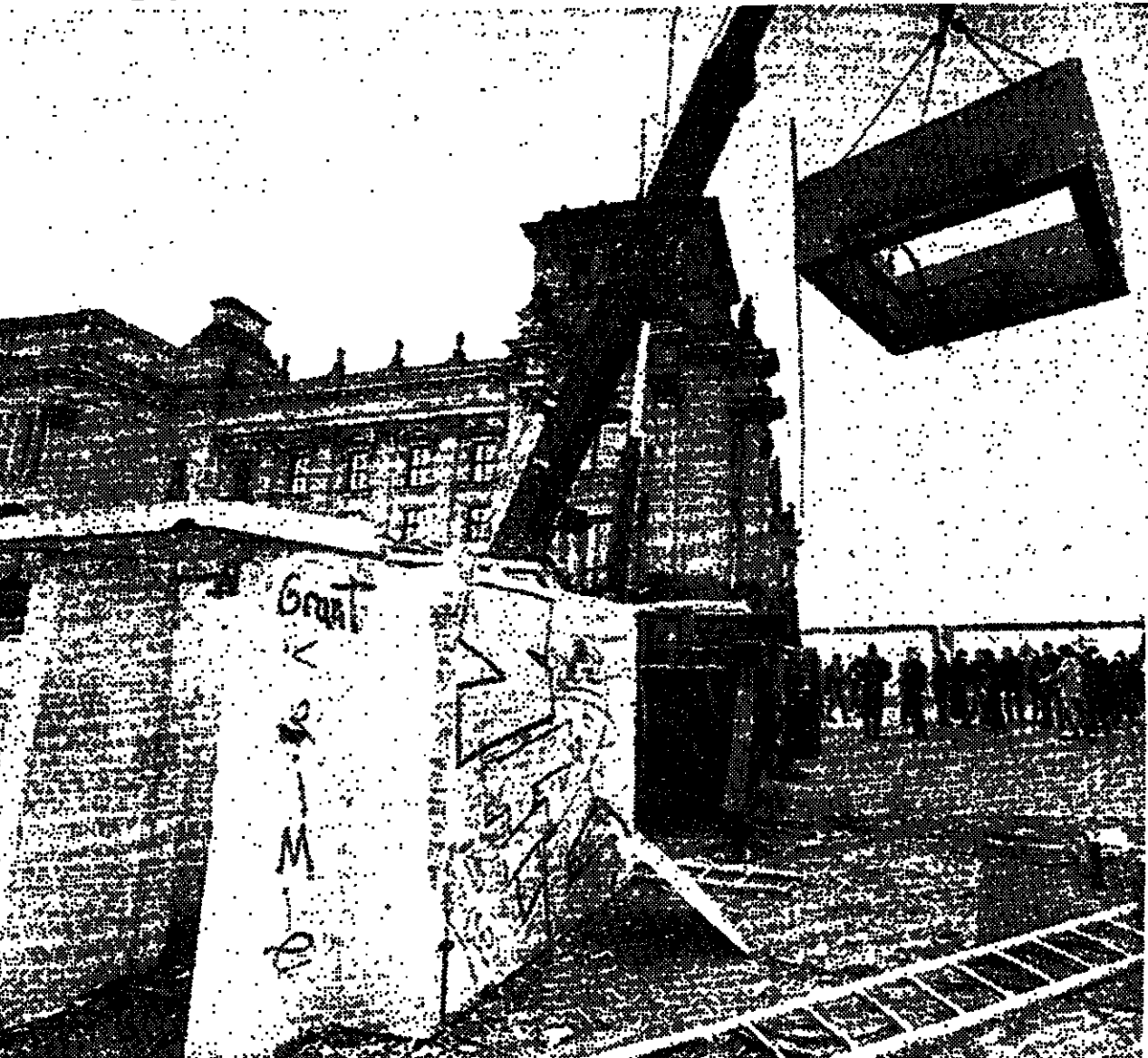
The Foreign Minister therefore reacted angrily to Herr Stoltenberg's statement and eventually enlisted Herr Kohl's support to bring his Cabinet colleague into line.

Herr Kohl managed to win the backing of Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Prime Minister, during a weekend meeting in Pisa, but he remains aware of widespread worries, particularly in France, about the consequences of reunification.

The sensitivity of the idea, however, meant that he lost the argument. To save face he agreed to be bound by an interpretation of last week's statement by Chancellor Helmut Kohl about future troop deployment in a united Germany.

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Another bastion of Wall tumbles



Part of a watchtower being taken down as dismantling of the Berlin Wall near the Brandenburg Gate began yesterday.

Modrow vows not to grovel to Bonn

From Anne McElvoy
East Berlin

Herr Hans Modrow, the East German Prime Minister, said yesterday that he was not prepared to grovel to Bonn for financial help.

Making a surprisingly aggressive report on his visit to Bonn last week to government and opposition groups engaged in round-table talks, he criticized Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, for refusing to grant unconditional aid to the stricken East German economy before next month's elections.

"The Government can do no more than try," he said. "I will not go down on my knees and beg for a contribution."

Herr Modrow received loud applause for this part of his speech. He

said the visit had had its successes and spoke of the way being open for speedy reunification.

The next task, facing both governments, he said, was to establish a firm timetable and a set of rules governing the unity process.

He said the Oder-Neisse border would have to be accepted by Bonn before negotiations could go ahead. He referred to the river which forms the border between Poland and East Germany as an untouchable, geopolitical border.

Herr Modrow's criticism comes in the wake of worsening relations between Bonn and East Berlin.

He is making no secret of the fact that he believes Chancellor Kohl to be motivated more by the elections in West Germany later this year than by the interests of both Germans. "I

can understand the disappointment of many East German citizens who now ask themselves whether they are any longer considered brothers and sisters," Herr Modrow said, in a sarcastic echo of the Chancellor's frequent use of similar terminology to describe the people of East Germany.

Herr Helmut Haussmann, the West German Economics Minister, raised hackles further in the East at the weekend by accusing the leadership here of "ingratitude and a lack of economic realism".

Herr Modrow is adhering to the present Government's line that no currency union with West Germany can be agreed until a new government is elected next month.

But talks will begin today between economics experts, appointed by Bonn and East Berlin, on the key

questions of currency and economic union. Chancellor Kohl arrives in Erfurt today to inaugurate the electoral campaign of the Alliance for Germany and is expected to defend the notion of speedy currency union after Herr Modrow's attack.

The Social Democratic Party will follow by sending leading politicians to the first hustings of its sister party in East Germany on Thursday, despite an attempt by those involved in the round-table talks to stop West German politicians participating in the East German elections.

The round-table meeting agreed to the Government's suggestion to end the subsidies on food and services before the March elections.

Workers in East Germany will receive an extra 150 marks (£50) to make up for the price rises.

Man in the News: Ion Iliescu

Paying a high price for Gorbachov connection

From Christopher Walker
Bucharest

Mr Ion Iliescu, the interim President charged with holding Romania together in the run-up to the May election, is a typical Communist Party *apparatchik* whose record of service to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism is the reason that so many want him fired.

Hardly a day passes without chants of "Jos Iliescu" ("Down with Iliescu") filling the streets, yet until his appointment on December 26, in the wake of the fighting which toppled Nicolae Ceausescu, his name — unlike that of others on the ruling National Salvation Front — was hardly known abroad.

In the subsequent weeks he has been more retiring than many of his colleagues, notably Mr Petre Roman, the Prime Minister and another ex-Communist, but yesterday



Mr Iliescu: Sent to study at Molotov Institute, Moscow.

he underlined the gravity of the latest crisis by making a nationwide broadcast.

With his grey hair and avuncular manner, Mr Iliescu has a more authoritative approach than other members of the Front, which is one reason why he emerged during the

uprising as the natural choice to announce to the nation that the dictator had been arrested. But his record indicates why so many opposition politicians regard him as discredited and unsuitable to lead Romania into a new era. It is no secret that his close contacts with President Gorbachov helped him to assume leadership of the Front.

Born on March 3, 1930, Mr Iliescu was scarcely 14-years-old when he joined the Union of Young Communists.

Five years later, he became a member of its Central Committee. In 1953 he joined the discredited, but not yet disbanded, Romanian Communist Party and was sufficiently respected to be sent to Moscow to study at the famous Molotov Institute, the main college for party cadres, where he became chairman of the Romanian students in the

Soviet Union and struck up a friendship with another student, Mikhail Gorbachov.

Anti-Communists in Romania have not forgotten those five years. They are repeatedly thrown back in Mr Iliescu's face during demonstrations. A common slogan refers to the inability of a man who spent five years in Moscow to get on with President Bush.

The young Mr Iliescu started work for the propaganda department of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. In 1965 he was appointed a candidate member of its Central Committee and promoted to full membership three years later.

He was finally removed in 1984, but well before that his party career suffered a number of ups and downs, including his sacking in 1971 from the posts of Youth Minister and Central Committee secretary

responsible for ideology, after he refused to instigate a Chinese-style cultural revolution among Romania's youth.

After that he took regional party secretariats until 1979, when he regained the rank of minister and the many privileges that involved.

For 10 years from 1969 Mr Iliescu was also a junior member of the Politburo.

Even after the overthrow of Ceausescu, his television appearances failed to disguise his communist roots. Few citizens have forgotten that during the broadcast announcing the arrest of the tyrant he addressed his fellow-revolutionaries as "comrades".

While foreign diplomats would argue that Mr Iliescu has been struggling against the odds to display a degree of statesmanship, the anti-communist mobs prefer to recall his past.

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COMMUNISM IN CRISIS

Soviet soldiers face to face with Tajik protesters



A line of Soviet troops, supported by tanks, confronting massed Muslim demonstrators in Dushanbe, the capital of Tajikistan, the scene of two weeks of protests against rule from Moscow.

Moscow confusion over dual power

From Mary Dejevsky
Moscow

The great political dread of the Chinese is chaos. Soviet people harbour a similarly apocalyptic fear of *dvoevlastie* (dual power) in which two opposing forces are felt to be ruling at once.

The word was used to describe the rule of weak tsars and was also used occasionally when President Gorbachev seemed to be in contention for power with Mr Yegor Ligachev, the Politburo hardliner, and it was heard again at the recent Central Committee meeting, when some conservative-minded speakers used it to describe the current political situation in the Soviet Union.

Dvoevlastie is not a power struggle but the coexistence of two seats of power so equal that no significant decision can be taken or implemented until one or other of them gains precedence.

The present state of *dvoevlastie* is probably the chief reason why Mr Gorbachev wants to increase his powers as State President, but it is also a condition which he has done much to bring about.

The central difficulty is that the constitutional relationship between the leadership of the party and of the state has never been defined other than in Article Six of the Constitution, which guarantees the party's leading role in society.

Public pressure to abolish Article Six reflects the reality that, while the Communist Party has lost much of the authority it claimed for itself, no corresponding change has taken place in its structure.

At its head are the General Secretary, currently Mr Gorbachev,

the policy-making Politburo which he chairs, and the 300-member Central Committee. There is also the party's full-time apparatus where, according to many, the real power is vested.

Even before the precipitous slide of the party's authority was acknowledged, Mr Gorbachev had begun to enhance the power of parliamentary bodies. His reforms, introduced at the special party conference 18 months ago, were seen as an attempt to broaden the base of government and provide an outlet for popular discontent.

Last year saw the formation of the 2,250-member elected Congress of People's Deputies, from which a smaller standing Parliament, the Supreme Soviet, is chosen.

During recesses, decisions are taken by the much smaller Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, chaired by Mr Gorbachev as State President.

Although the Congress has the sole right under the Constitution to enact laws and elect the State President, it has already proved itself an unwieldy instrument of power.

The new Supreme Soviet, however, which this week blocked Mr Gorbachev's plans to strengthen his presidential powers, is starting to show its teeth.

The increasing power of the Supreme Soviet as the Communist Party's authority declines is an underlying reason for the sense of *dvoevlastie*. The problem is exacerbated by terminology. The Soviet Union is now in the confusing position of having two congresses — the new Congress of People's De-

puties and the Communist Party's five-yearly Congress, whose next meeting has been brought forward from the spring of 1991 to early this summer.

If the Russian words are used, the Soviet Union also stands to have two chairmen. At present Mr Gorbachev is chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, although for foreign consumption he is usually simply called "President" — or it was until the end of last year, when Soviet officials at the Malta summit began referring to him as "Chairman", a sure sign that a change was in the offing.

Last month that change duly materialized when Mr Gorbachev proposed that the Communist Party

Kabul (AP) — Mr Boris Pastukhov, the Soviet Ambassador to Afghanistan, has accused the US and Pakistan of using Muslim guerrillas to funnel military aid to strife-torn southern Soviet republics. "We know that, with the direct assistance of the US and Pakistan, the Union of Northern People of Afghanistan was created," he said during a press conference on Sunday at the Soviet Embassy.

leader (General Secretary) should be called Chairman, and that there should be two Deputy Chairmen.

He also proposed that the post of State President should be made more powerful and, although the title has not been agreed, should be restyled "President".

It is not only the names that provoke confusion, however. One of the symptoms of *dvoevlastie* is the difficulty of knowing where ultimate power lies. At local level and in a

national crisis, it lies with the leadership of the Communist Party. In principle it could be argued that responsibility for any decision lies with Mr Gorbachev, as both President and party General Secretary. But he has been skilful in presenting contentious decisions as collectively taken. The collective, however, is not united. The Politburo apparently took the decision to send troops into Baku to control nationalist violence last month.

Constitutionally, the order should actually have come from the Presidium in the first place.

Similar confusion surrounded the proposal to enhance the powers of the State President, which was initiated by Mr Gorbachev.

The proposal was approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and passed on — in the form of a call for a special meeting of the Congress of People's Deputies, the only body empowered to make constitutional changes — to the full Supreme Soviet for endorsement. Here, however, it was convincingly, and unexpectedly, blocked.

Suddenly, the Supreme Soviet seemed to have weight sufficient to challenge a decision passed by both the party Central Committee and the State President — no wonder Mr Gorbachev wanted new powers as President, and no wonder the Supreme Soviet wanted to stop him getting them.

This obstacle to the extension of Mr Gorbachev's power, while probably only temporary, neatly summarizes the problem. The structural reforms Mr Gorbachev pioneered last year assumed that the Communist Party would retain its pre-

eminence, while the Congress of People's Deputies would satisfy the political discontent brought to the surface by *glasnost*.

Mr Gorbachev would take the figurehead post of head of state and chairman of the new Parliament, he would also be able to initiate policy as head of the party.

But, in one short year, the precedence has changed. The post of party General Secretary is no longer powerful enough to initiate policy and see it implemented. Neither, however, is the power of the President which, as defined last year, combines the ceremonial role of head of state with the chairmanship of two incipient parliamentary institutions.

Were he to become Executive President, as is proposed, Mr Gorbachev would retain much of the power he used to have as party General Secretary, but he would have tipped the balance decisively, and probably irrevocably, in the direction of the Supreme Soviet.

Politically, both for Mr Gorbachev personally and for the future of the Soviet Union, that could make good sense. He would successfully have changed horses in mid-stream — from a Communist Party growing more and more impotent to a younger and increasingly lively steed, the Supreme Soviet. This would have made parliamentary democracy a realistic possibility.

The Soviet Union's present political volatility is such, however, that Mr Gorbachev's move to enhance his state power and so retain administrative control of the political process may have come too late.

Letter from Moscow

Loss of privilege not all it seems

In a Soviet provincial town, just before new year, a car driven by a senior local official was in a collision.

The first people on the scene saw bags and boxes in the boot which were found to contain hams, fruit, chocolates, champagne, brandy and vodka. The police barely saved the official from being lynched, and hours of disturbances ensued until emergency supplies were rushed to the local shops.

This tale, which originated in the Russian town of Chelyabinsk, passed within weeks into modern Soviet folklore, being variously located in several places, although details of the luxurious cargo vary, as do the precise date of the incident and the outcome. A Sverdlovsk variant has no car, only the failure of promised goods to arrive in the shops before the new year, the riot, and the subsequent discovery of the missing goods in local warehouses.

If the details vary, however, all the accounts have in common the well-founded suspicion that scarce goods, including the cars to carry them in, are cornered by party and government officials for themselves.

The speed with which the Chelyabinsk incident has been assimilated into legend shows how prevalent such suspicions are in these times of empty shops and rising black-market prices.

Mr Boris Yeltsin, consummate populist that he is, rarely misjudges the public mood, and when four years ago, as Moscow party leader, he launched his crusade against the privileges of the elite, he drew the have-nots of the capital effortlessly to his banner.

At the special party conference in 1988, Mr Yeltsin railed against the special cars, country houses and other privileges available to the few (or not so few) which enabled them to ignore the plight of the many.

The official response was then, and still is, that privileges of this order do not exist and that, even in the unlikely event that they may be found here and there, they are deserved. Undeserved privileges, as the Communist Party's latest policy document said last week, must be done away with.

President Gorbachev, however, who has no less political

instinct than Mr Yeltsin and rather more tactical finesse, has sensed the public mood too. Slowly, quietly and very discerningly, he has embarked on the delicate business of curbing the privileges of his colleagues.

It was announced last week that more than 20 country houses (*dachas*) belonging to senior party and government officials were to be turned over to the Health Ministry for sanatoriums and orphanages. Only Mr Gorbachev and Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov, the Prime Minister, will be entitled to their own *dachas*. Others will be expected to use departmental *dachas*.

The same announcement, from the Central Committee's commission on privileges, said the number of people entitled to medical treatment in special clinics was being cut by two-thirds to 35,000, and 15 of the 30 or so special clinics were being transferred to general use.

Cars would be supplied from central departmental pools and, in an admission of what had hitherto been concealed, "the special factory in Moscow has stopped supplies of foodstuffs to party, Soviet, economic and other organizations".

For a country which has begun only recently to ask why egalitarianism so often means equality of misery, this might not look such a bad beginning. But sceptics are already suggesting that it means no more than the continuation of privilege by other means.

One of Mr Gorbachev's earliest blows against privilege was to open the central lanes of Moscow's roads to emergency vehicles; but he did not shut them to the cars of the elite.

A similar principle is being applied to the special clinics and resorts. Rather than being shut down, they are being opened up a fraction.

Ordinary Muscovites who relate the story of Chelyabinsk are certainly not convinced, believing that the elite will find a way of keeping their privileges — their *dachas* will become *dachas* donated by their departments, their special cars will become special cars from the common car-pool, their special factory food hampers will become special food orders from the local shop.

Mary Dejevsky

Greece will hold trial of ex-minister

Athens (Reuters) — A magistrate has ordered Mr Nikos Athanasiou, a former deputy minister in Mr Andreas Papandreu's Cabinet, to be detained pending trial on charges of forging state documents to obtain European Community grain subsidies.

● Election failure: Parliament has failed to elect a new Greek head of state in the first round of voting. President Sartzetakis was the only candidate, but failed to get the necessary majority.

Bhutto win

Islamabad — Mr Ashraf Ghurki, the candidate of Miss Benazir Bhutto's ruling Pakistan People's Party, defeated the opposition Islamic Democratic Alliance for the National Assembly seat in Lahore, Punjab.

Colony suicide

Hong Kong — Nguyen Van Hai, a Vietnamese aged 28, committed suicide in Hong Kong's most crowded detention centre for boat people after losing his appeal for refugee status.

Flights off

Delhi (Reuters) — Passengers were stranded at airports throughout India as Indian Airlines grounded its fleet of Airbus A320s after one of them crashed, killing 90 of those on board.

Quake hits

Wellington — Shop windows shattered in the small town of Dannevirke, in New Zealand's central North Island, when the region was hit by an earthquake measuring six on the Richter scale.

Swedish call

Stockholm (AP) — Mr Ingvar Carlsson, the Prime Minister of Sweden's caretaker Government, has been asked to form a new government after his Cabinet resigned last week.

Dead letter

Verona (AP) — An air mail letter took 10 years and five months to reach Verona in northern Italy from Buenos Aires. By then both sender and addressee had died.

Scientist kidnapped by rebels in Mozambique

From Jan Raath, Harare

Mozambican rebels abducted a British scientist and a Zimbabwean businessman in the Beira corridor at the weekend, destroying the myth of security that surrounds Zimbabwe's heavily guarded road, rail and pipeline link to the coast of Mozambique.

The victims are Professor David Stephenson, aged 47, head of the Department of Hydrology at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg and a South African resident, and Mr Dudley Searle, aged 40, the wealthy director of a group of Zimbabwean construction companies.

They were taken from their truck by Mozambique Nationalist Resistance (MNR) guerrillas near the village of Inchope, halfway along the route between the Indian Ocean port of Beira and the eastern Zimbabwean

border city of Mutema, at 10 am on Friday.

There was no confirmation from either the Mozambique or Zimbabwe governments, but military sources said there was no sign of either man being injured, although the truck had "a few bullet holes", including one through the front windscreen.

Zimbabwean troops mounted a follow-up operation, the sources added, but said the guerrillas appeared to have escaped with their victims, whose hope of release now lay with the British Government launching negotiations with the rebels.

Professor Stephenson was undertaking a study for a New York-based company on the planned construction of a road over the Pungwe flats, a low-lying marshy area, leading to Beira.

He had been due to fly to

Beira, but poor weather over the route forced him to go by road with Mr Searle.

The ambush was the latest evidence of increased rebel violence in Mozambique, as Renamo attempts to win concessions from President Chissano in peace talks that have been deadlocked for nearly six months.

Sixty-six Mozambicans returning from the South African gold mines were killed in an attack last Wednesday on a train a few miles inside the Mozambique border. Guerrillas opened fire on passengers after setting off a remote-controlled mine to derail the train.

The new audacity seen in rebel attacks since the beginning of the year has sharply altered the situation in the Beira corridor, the supply route for Zimbabwe's fuel needs.

Statue of boy found at Pompeii

The almost perfectly preserved marble statue of a boy sitting on a dolphin (his hand is just above the creature's eye and its broken-off nose is in the centre foreground) which archaeologists have unearthed at Pompeii.

Professor Baldassarre Cotticelli, superintendent at the site of the Ancient Roman city buried by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD79, said it was the first statue found there since a bronze figure was dug up in 1977 (Our Foreign Staff writes).

He said the figure of the child, adorned with golden-coloured locks of hair, may have been intended to decorate a fountain, but that Vesuvius erupted before workers had a chance to set it in place. The statue was found last Saturday afternoon in the House of the Casti Amanti, near the centre of the abandoned city. Experts believe the house was owned by a baker, who lived on one side and kept a shop on the other.

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PARLIAMENT

Call for 'Ulster disinformation' debate rejected

Demands for a further statement and a debate on the "Clockwork Orange" disinformation campaign in Northern Ireland were made by Labour MPs in the light of further allegations in early editions of *The Sunday Times*.

Mr Marilyn Rees, a former Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said that the facts disclosed in *The Sunday Times* had been removed at the request of the Ministry of Defence.

Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab) asked for an emergency debate to discuss the statement of a "genuinely distinguished" General Sir Peter Leng, who he respected and with whom he had worked in Northern Ireland, and the General Officer Commanding Northern Ireland, Sir Frank King, both said that the operation had been authorized, which was another part of the story.

There was a Select Committee on Defence, which was considering the matter. Could General Sir Peter Leng be called before the select committee, but it would be possible for the general to be called.

Dr John Cunningham, shadow Leader of the House, said it was astonishing and unacceptable that at a time when the former President of the United States was being required to give evidence in respect of the examination by Congress of Admiral Poindexter, that it was proving impossible for the British legislature to exert any effective scrutiny over the matters raised by Mr Dalyell.

It was grossly unsatisfactory that the activities of a select committee were being circumvented by ministers in view of the latest statements by the highest ranking officers in the armed forces that the matters of disinformation and smear were properly authorized.

There is an overwhelming argument for the House to have a proper debate on all the material interests in these matters.

than matters which went to the heart of the integrity of government; nothing was more urgent than the matter of integrity in the highest places, which the House of Commons had to consider.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) said that the matter raised did not meet the criteria laid down for emergency debates.

Mr Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab) said that the facts revealed had been withdrawn from the newspaper at the request of the Ministry of Defence. The Government had denied that Clockwork Orange existed, then it said the operation had not been authorized.

Now General Sir Peter Leng, whom he respected and with whom he had worked in Northern Ireland, and the General Officer Commanding Northern Ireland, Sir Frank King, both said that the operation had been authorized, which was another part of the story.

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It was grossly unsatisfactory that the activities of a select committee were being circumvented by ministers in view of the latest statements by the highest ranking officers in the armed forces that the matters of disinformation and smear were properly authorized.

There is an overwhelming argument for the House to have a proper debate on all the material interests in these matters.

I appeal to the Leader of the House (Sir Geoffrey Howe), since it seems that only with some co-operation from him and the Government we are over likely to get to the bottom, to the truth, of these matters.

"I appeal to the Leader of the House to join with me in discussing, through the usual channels (in private), to find a way in which we in this House, and the public generally, can get to the truth of this matter."

The Speaker said that the Front Bench would have heard what had been said.

Mr Alan Williams (Swansea West, Lab) said that the House faced an unprecedented situation. They had had the Prime Minister, as head of the Civil Service, saying that she had been misled by the Civil Service and, therefore, inadvertently misled the House.

Then they had had the Prime Minister, as head of the security services, saying that she had been misled by the security services and, therefore, inadvertently misled the House.

Now they had the head of the armed services saying that he had been misled by the armed services and, therefore, had misled the House.

"This is more than one ordinary accident, and at the least we need a statement."

The Speaker said that Mr Williams had made his point. Mr Graham Allen (Nottingham North, Lab) had raised the subject earlier during questions to the Attorney General (Sir Patrick Mayhew).

He said that Sir Patrick should ask the Director of Public Prosecutions to look at the matter to see whether a criminal offence had taken place and bring charges.

Sir Patrick said that any relevant assertions of criminal conduct should be brought to the attention of the police or prosecuting authorities and would be duly considered.

Mr John Fraser, Opposition spokesman on legal affairs, said that no one had the power to authorize the commission of crimes. Would he discuss this with the DPP and report back to the House whether the DPP was going to investigate the matter?

Sir Patrick said that matters which might suggest criminal offences were first considered by the police and then by the prosecuting authorities.



Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Transport, after launching work yesterday on the five-mile Poplar to Beckton extension of the Docklands Light Railway in London. The £116 million contract for work including 11 stations is due to be completed at the end of next year.

Question time: House of Lords

Peers criticize Muslim leader

The Government came under renewed pressure in the Lords to prosecute those calling for the death of Dr Salsana Rashedi, author of *The Satanic Verses*.

During exchanges at question time, peers singled out for criticism Dr Kalim Siddiqui, director of the Muslim Institute in London.

Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, said that the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) had considered 39 complaints in the past year about five alleged threats to the novelist's life.

One article and one letter, published in national newspapers, had also been considered. In each case, the director had decided that there was insufficient evidence to justify the institution of criminal proceedings.

Lord Sturt of Sredley (Lab) said that the DPP would be seen evidence of the death threat being made by Dr Siddiqui.

"They have seen with their own eyes people parading through our streets, with panels, shouting 'Kill Rashedi'. They also know that if they do the same sort of thing they would probably be clapped in jail or at least prosecuted."

"This is doing no good to race relations in this country, when the majority population believes that there is one law for one section of the community and another for another section."

"If these death threats are not considered serious — and they do not seem to be since no prosecution has taken place — why is Mr Rashedi being granted an armed guard at such huge cost to the taxpayer?"

Lord Mackay said that a number of extracts of Dr Siddiqui's speech shown on television were insufficient for determining whether an offence had been committed. The DPP, with leading counsel, had been supplied with a video recording of the whole of the speech and the events relating to it.

It would not be right that a prosecution should be deterred by a popular view or a popular demand on a particular occasion.

Lord Macclesfield, Opposition spokesman on home affairs, asked if he had read the report of last night's meeting convened in the east end of London by Dr Siddiqui. It had been reported that youngsters, some under 10 years old, had given their support to the death sentence.

Ministers should meet the leaders of the Muslim community, including Dr Siddiqui, to communicate their sense of outrage that children should be brought into this matter.

Viscountess Tennyson (Ind) asked if the Government was giving consideration to preventing the public exhibitions where Muslims seemed to believe they had a right "to take over our streets and call for the death of whoever has been condemned by the Ayatollah".

Lord Mackay said that the director regarded as a matter of extreme gravity any conduct that amounted to evidence of incitement to murder.

Lord Hutchinson of Lullington (Lib Dem) said that the basis of democracy was that every citizen was entitled to live in freedom under the law. "Mr Rashedi's case establishes that that principle no longer runs in this country."

Prosecutions depended on the energy shown in collecting evidence. Had the DPP been instructed to go out and seek evidence, shown prima facie on television and in the streets?

Lord Mackay said that one aspect of freedom was that people should not be prosecuted on insufficient evidence.

Poll tax attack on councils

Welsh local authorities were accused at question time of raising the community charge by as much as they could and hoping to blame the Government. At the same time, the Government was accused of "passing the buck".

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Wales, said that, with only 15 per cent of local government spending being raised by the community charge, MPs should tell the Welsh people how lucky they were.

Mr Barry Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales, said that the Government had under-provided the excellent Welsh authorities by 4 per cent.

Earlier, Mr Iwan Wyn Jones (Ynys Môn, Pl C) said that the average poll tax for Wales would be at least 47 per cent higher than the Government's estimate.

Tunnel worry for public

A call for a government statement about the Channel tunnel came from Mr Jonathan Aitken (Thanet South, C). He said that millions of people, particularly those living near the Kent coast, were concerned.

He understood that government ministers had resisted demands for a statement on the ground that there was no ministerial responsibility for the matter.

It was important that nobody should be allowed to pull the wool over the eyes of the Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill), as guardian of backbenchers' rights and of their constituents.

The Speaker said that if Mr Aitken felt so strongly, he should put down a question and if there was Government responsibility he would get an answer.

Cemeteries for 15p

If the illegal sale of cemeteries for 15p by Westminster City Council had been by a Labour council and if Lady Porter, the council's Conservative leader, had not been a friend of the Prime Minister, there would have been calls for enforcement of the criminal law, and for those responsible to be hung, drawn and quartered, Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) said during question time.

Sir Patrick Mayhew, Attorney General, said that it sounded as though this was a matter for the civil law rather than the criminal law.

Equity plans cost £20m

The cost to the Exchequer of personal equity plans had gone up to £20 million by 1989-90, a rise of £5 million on the cost in the previous year, but the cost per plan to the Exchequer fell from £35 in 1988-89 to £30 in 1989-90, Mr Peter Lilley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said in a Commons written reply.

Mortgages

The average building society mortgage in the third quarter of last year was £38,300, Mr Peter Lilley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said in a Commons written reply.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Health; Prime Minister. Debates on Opposition motions on the effects of electricity privatisation and on the Royal Shakespeare Company.

Third World aid 'not for the East'

Economic assistance to Eastern Europe will not affect adversely the amount of aid going to developing Third World countries, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister for Overseas Development, said at questions.

A Conservative MP voiced concern about the Third World helping "the Fourth Reich".

Mrs Chalker said that the provision of aid to Eastern Europe was separate and additional to the regular aid programme.

Mr Paul Murphy (Torfaen, Lab) said that there was a widespread concern among relief agencies that aid for Eastern Europe would be made available at the expense of the Third World.

Mr Anthony Nelson (Chichester, C) said that the momentous changes in Eastern Europe provided some spectacular opportunities for private investment there rather than more taxpayers' aid.

Mrs Chalker said that there would be joint ventures with many contributions by the private sector. Eastern Europe had a greater ability to attract private capital than some of the really under-developed countries.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Solihull, C) said that many of them had a genuine and deep-seated feeling for the Third World but there was only a limited amount of money available.

If Germany wished to go rushing headlong into making another surrogate state of East Germany, the sums of money might stretch into billions of pounds.

Germany was likely to benefit from aid but who was going to pay? If anyone should, should it not be Germany rather than the Third World helping the Fourth Reich?

Mrs Chalker said that the Government had spent more than £3.5 billion helping Africa and the developing world in the past eight years. The Federal Republic of Germany also helped the developing world and Eastern Europe.

Tories 'are being led from the bunker'

The public wanted the Secretary of State for Health to come down out of the air and to get into the negotiating chamber with the ambulance workers, Mr Jim Sillars (Glasgow, Govan, SNP) said when he opened a debate on the dispute.

The Conservatives, he said, were being led by one who was now deep in the bunker, with a bunker mentality, who was out of touch with reality. The Prime Minister had drawn Mr Kenneth Clarke into the bunker with her.

Mr Sillars moved a nationalistic parties motion calling on Mr Clarke to renew negotiations with the ambulance staff in order to end the dispute on the basis of a just award and a pay review mechanism.

He said that in a letter written on February 16, Mr Clarke had claimed that the unions still wanted 11.4 per cent pay increase and a pay mechanism linking them to freemen.

That statement was untrue. On January 16, the trade unions had said that they were prepared to negotiate on the 11.4 per cent pay claim.

"The combination of public support for the ambulance staff and their commitment to the public is unbeatable and if they maintain that commitment they will win their objectives."

The Government's case was that it was wrong for management to engage in arbitration; that any extra money would have to be taken from patient care; that there was no comparison between the ambulance staff and the police and fire services; that it was immoral to take industrial action in an essential service; and that Mr Clarke had no personal responsibility to intervene.

There had been a failure of management in the NHS. For six months it had failed to resolve a dispute that could easily have been resolved by recourse to arbitration.

Mr Clarke gave the impression that arbitration was a lower status. His remarks were deeply insulting to the crews who rushed to the Lockbride disaster.

If you went to the Lockbride ambulance station, you would find no doubt that only a tenth of their time was spent on emergencies, but that was not the point.

"The relevant point is that when an emergency arises they give in full their commitment to the community."

The police also spent a great deal of their time on routine matters, including desk duties and attending court, but no one would argue they were not an emergency service.

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The 1986 pay settlement for ambulance staff had been acknowledged on all sides to be a good deal. Since then prices had gone up by 23 per cent and ambulance pay by 31 per cent.

The present offer was fair and reasonable.

The Government had been asked how it could find the money to pay for the police, Army and voluntary services to patients. "The answer is that we have an obligation to try to maintain the emergency services, and that is what management has set out to do."

The Speaker said that if Mr Aitken felt so strongly, he should put down a question and if there was Government responsibility he would get an answer.

6 The combination of public support for the ambulance staff and their commitment to the public is unbeatable

ambulance staff as being of lower status. His remarks were deeply insulting to the crews who rushed to the Lockbride disaster.

If you went to the Lockbride ambulance station, you would find no doubt that only a tenth of their time was spent on emergencies, but that was not the point.

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Dismissal for racist police

Police officers persistently guilty of racist behaviour will be automatically dismissed from the force under Labour Party proposals to combat discrimination, Mr Roy Hattersley, shadow Home Secretary, said in London yesterday (Philip Webster writes).

Labour is to make racist behaviour a specific police disciplinary offence and ensure that it is dealt with severely as soon as it emerges. Mr Hattersley said at a conference on racism in the criminal justice system.

He said that most police officers were not racist, but wherever racism was discovered within the police it should be eradicated. The best policemen shared that ambition.

The police had found great difficulty in recruiting black and Asian officers; the real problem was one of attitude.

All available evidence, Mr Hattersley added, confirmed that stop-and-search powers were used disproportionately more frequently against black male youths than against their white counterparts, and black people of West Indian or African origin were far more likely to be arrested than their white counterparts.

"As a result of these simple statistical facts, black and Asian men feel alienated from the police. It is not surprising that they cannot be persuaded to join in the number that more enlightened police authorities would like to see."

Famous names among those who intend to quit

By Robin Oakley
Political Editor

Thirty-five of Westminster's 650 MPs have announced their intention to retire at the end of this Parliament, alongside those such as Sir Kenneth Baker whose constituencies are not giving them the option.

A rash of further announcements can be expected this year. The volatility of today's political scene has changed the former opinion of leaving in the course of a parliament without special cause. MPs know that their party cannot afford by-elections when in government and a decision to stand again has become a decision to serve throughout the next Parliament.

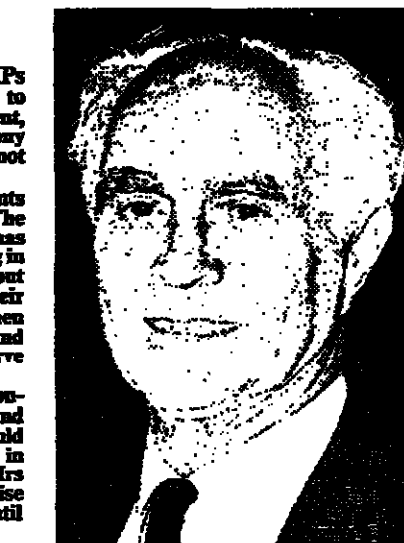
Since the Conservatives have contrived to get the national economy and their electoral timetable (which would have assumed a general election in May or June 1991) out of sync, Mrs Margaret Thatcher may now exercise her option not to stage the contest until early summer, 1992.

If she waits until then, anyone born before April 1927 who stays on could be 70 by the end of the next Parliament, certain to be a strenuous one with a smaller majority wherever is in government. Anyone born before April 1932 could expect to reach the common retiring age of 65 during the next Parliament.

Nine of the 17 Conservatives who have already decided to make this Parliament their last have collected the lionheads which Mrs Thatcher bestows on long-time servants of the party, including two of the oldest, Sir Alan Glyn (71) and Sir John Stokes (72).

Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop, the maverick procedural expert who has set for Hiverton since 1969 will leave without such a honour. He is believed by colleagues to have been one of the few to have declined such a reward.

The departure of Mr Robert



Sir Anthony Meyer: Not being given the option.

Boscawen, a long-serving Tory whip and member for Somerset and Frome, will deprive the Commons of its last holder of the Military Cross.

Most distinguished among the Conservatives who have announced their intention to retire is the former Secretary of State for Defence, Mr George Younger. Other former ministers planning to go are Sir Anthony Burt (Colchester), Sir Eton Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds), Sir Geoffrey Finsberg (Hamstead and Highgate) and Sir Paul Dean, a deputy Speaker since 1982.

The departure of Sir Ian Lloyd (Havant) will deprive the South African Committee of a doughty defender and that of Sir John Farr, aged 67 (Harborough), will deprive the field sports fraternity of a key voice when

future governments plan further fire-racing.

Racing buffs will need a new representative and the campaign for proportional representation will be weakened on the departure of Sir Charles Morrison (Devizes).

Departing comparatively early are the former whip Mr Bill Benyon (Milton Keynes) at 60, and the former journalist, Mr Peter Rost, aged 59 (Erewash), and Mr David Mind, aged 56 (Falkirk East at 59).

More surprisingly, Mr Christopher Hawkins is to leave marginal High Peak at only 52 and Mr Michael Latham, widely considered unlikely not to have held ministerial office, leaves Rutland and Melton at just 47.

Mr Latham, a housing expert, has lost the taste for the crudities of the inter-party battle. The same could never be said of one of the latest Labour MPs to announce his intention to go, Mr Eric Heffer, aged 68 (Liverpool, Walton). In his case, it is more a distaste for the anemic pink of the rose that Labour now brandishes at the electorate.

In Labour's ranks, the miners group is losing traditional stalwarts in the former energy minister, Mr Alex Eadie (Midlothian) and Mr Michael Welsh (Dumfriesshire, N). Mr Allen McKay (Barnsley West and Penistone) worked long in the steel and coal industries.

Welsh night at Labour party conferences will be less melodious in the absence of the former whip, Mr Donald Coleman (North), and the departure of the former Scottish Office minister, Mr Norman Buchan (Fife), will deprive Westminster of its foremost folk-song expert. Not many other MPs have cultivated a late-night debate with a rendition of the naval lullaby cleaner's song "I'm the man with the plan for the pan which everyone uses".

Education in the town he represents and of which he was twice mayor,



Mr Jack Ashley: A unique contribution.

Rotherham's Mr Stan Crowther is going out at 64. Other distinctive northern voices quitting are those of Mr Ted Garrett (Walsend) at 69 and Mr Ted Leadbitter (Hartlepool) at 70.

Mr Martin Flannery, now 71, a former teacher, is leaving Sheffield, Hillsborough, and the Co-op stalwart, Mr Harry Ewing, another former Scottish Office minister, is leaving Falkirk East at 59.

Mr Richard Douglas, out of sympathy with his party's restrained opposition to the poll tax will not fight Dumfriesshire West again for Labour, although he may yet contest a seat in another interest. Another Scot leaving is Mr David Lambie (Cunninghame S), also a former teacher and a former chairman of the Scottish Labour Party.

One of the best loved Commons

characters, the former miner, Labour whip, poetry-drepper and down-to-business questioner of the Prime Minister, Mr Frank Haynes, sadly only a decade in Parliament, will not fight Ashfield again. And Mr Peter Archer, a respected lawyer who was Solicitor General from 1974-79, will not contest Warrley West next time.

Two real stars are departing on Labour's side.

Mr Denis Healey, former Chancellor, former Secretary of State for Defence, name-dropper extraordinaire and probably the best leader Labour never had, is departing from Leeds East, while the man who beat him to the party's top honour, Mr Michael Foot, is to end a parliamentary career which first brought him into the Commons for Plymouth Devonport in 1945. His time there was followed by periods as member for Ebbw Vale and lately Blaenau Gwent.

Few who have experienced his jabbing-finger oratory at Labour Party conferences will forget the spectacle, even if the words never had quite the same impact when they were read the next day.

But perhaps the most regretted departure of them all will be that of Mr Jack Ashley, Stoke-on-Trent South. Now 67, he lost his hearing with a virus infection in 1968, two years after his election.

The one-time crane driver who won a scholarship to Cambridge University and became president of the union told his constituency in 1968 that he was giving up his secretarial work.

Friends persuaded him to stay on and he has since proved the most tenacious and effective of campaigners for disabled and disadvantaged people. His, genuinely, has been a unique contribution to Parliament.

For the Liberal Democrats, the departure of Sir Cyril Smith from Rochdale will in every way leave a large gap.

55 من الأصل

What will he tell the children?

How would Christopher Harding, chairman of British Nuclear Fuels — a job regarded by some as the 'dirtiest' in industry — counsel the young family men working at Sellafield? Alan Franks asked him

Professor Martin Gardner's report on Sellafield could not have been more devastating if it had been compiled by a public relations company representing British Nuclear Fuels's most bitter opponents.

It has scored a direct hit on the heart of the industry's most sensitive area — the imponderable reactions of the human body to radiation. And now the emotive spectre is raised of "generations yet unborn" being blighted by leukaemia linked to the high radiation suffered by their fathers.

Since the report is the work of a highly-respected physician with no axe to grind, and since it raises a range of new health and safety problems, it would seem that anything that BNFL says or does in its immediate aftermath can only be damage limitation.

Before examining why this is such an awkward moment for such a report, from the company's point of view, it is worth reporting in full the response by BNFL chairman Christopher Harding to the question of compensation for the 10 families who, between 1950 and 1985, had a child suffering leukaemia and a father who worked at the plant. His instant reaction is to say: "I think it is a little early for that." To the suggestion that this will draw howls of anger from people who believe that, over the years, BNFL has hidden behind pledges and studies until the scare of the moment has burnt itself out, he concedes that, yes, they probably will howl. He goes on: "It's a little early, because we have not yet had corroboration of the Gardner report. We have been prepared to accept responsibility, and we have demonstrated that before, both with our schemes covering morbidity [introduced in 1988] and mortality [introduced in 1982]."

"We would certainly be prepared to accept our responsibilities if there is such corroboration of what Professor Gardner has said, and we have already told our workforce this."

What, in his opinion, would constitute such a corroboration? "It would come as a result of further studies into the 10 cases. If there were some fairly conclusive support to show that it was working at Sellafield and the operations that we have there that caused this link with the children. At the moment we just have the

one study, and I think we need to know a little bit more.

"The report is a very thorough statistical analysis, carried out by a man with a high reputation. There is no question but that we accept the findings from a statistical point of view. They surprised us, as they surprised the Committee on Medical Aspects of Radiation in the Environment, and as they surprised the Government's Health and Safety Executive and other organizations involved in the nuclear industry around the world. But Gardner himself has said that there is further work to be done."

"In the meantime, we will do whatever we can. At the moment we can look at the information and see that, in 74 cases of child leukaemia in the area over 36 years, 10 fathers were working at Sellafield."

When Harding took over the chairmanship of BNFL in 1986, still only in his mid-forties and with two years as a director behind him, the company was reeling under its own public image of secrecy and insouciance. There seemed to be some botch or bungle every month.

Harding came in to a fanfare of mistrust from the left — a high-flier from the firmly Thatcherite Hanson Trust, apparently her favoured appointment to prepare the nuclear industry for privatization. The reality is a rather suave and intellectual man, who looks a little as George Bush might have done if he had been born English, and with too much diffidence to be patrician. He goes to Sellafield at least twice a month, where he tries not to make a fuss of his presence and holds "free-for-all" discussions in one of the nine canteens. But public school and Oxford die hard, and there are also the "dinner parties with local opinion-formers".

He blew into BNFL full of *glasnost* — even before the commodity went by that name — and set about atoning, as he still does, for the old shabbiness. In 1983 Sellafield discharged material into the sea, and BNFL was prosecuted and fined. Harding says there have been a number of other incidents which have "challenged our openness". But he insists that the management has stuck to its policy of making itself available.

Tomorrow Gardner is going to Sellafield, on the Cumbrian coast,



Site of the problem: Christopher Harding, with an aerial picture of the BNFL plant at Sellafield, Cumbria

to explain the implications of his report to trade unions and staff associations. What aspect of it had disturbed Harding most?

"I was alarmed by the statistical links between these 10 of our employees who had had children who developed leukaemia. When all the cases were analysed, these fathers had been exposed to external doses of radiation of either a cumulative figure of 100 millisieverts prior to the conception, or, in the six months prior to conception, a dose of 10. Both these figures are well within the regulations internationally agreed

for nuclear operators." But did not the National Radiological Protection Board in 1988, having considered fresh evidence on the effects of radiation as a result of the atom-bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, recommend a maximum level of 15 millisieverts?

"That is correct. They did recommend that figure. That is still being considered by the International Committee on Radiological Protection. They have not yet come forward with an international recommendation. Within the last month the Health

and Safety Executive has put out a consultative document recommending that we should move to 15 within a year. Our company has already been doing a great deal to reduce the exposure doses. I think I am right in saying that, in 1988, we had 443 people with a dose above 15; of these 441 had doses between 15 and 30, and the remaining two between 30 and 50."

It is a measure of Harding's known gift for public relations that, even from the ashes of disaster, his impulse is to assemble a beacon of hope. Given the shock

of the report that seems an outrageous proposition. But it is almost what he proceeds to do. "The provisional figures for last year reduce that total of 443 to 285. So we are coming down a long way. What is surprising about Hiroshima and Nagasaki is that among the fathers, and the children who were born afterwards, and who were monitored very carefully, the 7,000 children actually have a lower average rate of leukaemia than the national average. So the experience to date of people receiving significantly higher doses of external radiation than our people at Sellafield would not substantiate the Gardner findings."

From Harding's point of view the distressing thing is that this report should have exploded on his desk after a period in which BNFL had cleaned up its act. Even the likely natural opponents of a nuclear boss agree that this is the case. In the opinion of Jack Dromey, national secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, which claims about 6,000 employees at BNFL nationwide, the company used to be run by "ineffectual scientists and incompetent managers", and it was Harding who responded to pressure to improve the leadership.

By a terrible irony, the period during which Gardner and his team were carrying out their research has coincided exactly with Harding's time as chairman. He was, of course, aware of their work all along, although not, until now, of their findings. You get the impression of a man who has taken the Gardner report hard and who, nevertheless, welcomes it.

Ask him what he would now say to a young man working at Sellafield and wanting to start a family, and his answer is as full of chill as it is free of frill: "I think we would take him through the facts, and offer him counselling with our medical people to establish exactly what those facts are. At the end of the day it would have to be his and his family's decision as to whether they were happy with that explanation. There is no way that we would be anything other than open and put the full facts to our workforce."

The trouble is that, "at the end of the day" the facts do appear to be that if you are a man working at Sellafield you are several times more likely to sire a child with leukaemia than you would be if you did not work at a plant.

But Harding insists: "What we can say is that, regardless of Professor Gardner, we are trying to bring the level of dosage exposure for all our employees down to 15 millisieverts. Another step which we must now take is to look at the work being done by

those 285 people, and see what more can be done."

"The cost of bringing those levels down? At most major sites it is not a problem. But at Sellafield... I can't answer that question specifically. There will be lots of ways of doing it, but some of them will be very expensive. One of the solutions might well be to employ more people and so to reduce the amount of time spent by individuals in the 'hot' areas. Now I wouldn't like you to think that it was just Gardner who has brought us to that, although there is no doubt that he has been a spur to that end."

If you had sniffed any sophistry in the man, you might think he was turning Gardner into something like a welcome boost for his company's policy. But he pre-empted himself: "It has had a major impact... Taken purely in terms of the public's perception of the company, it has done more damage than anything since I have been chairman."

He does not go on about the sanctity of tiny lives — he appreciates the self-evidence of it all. When he talks about his two grown-up own children, Rupert, aged 24, and Louise, aged 23, he does so in order to say how they have occasionally wheeled in their anti-nuclear friends to give him a hard time. He is divorced, but sees the two as often as the job permits.

The most frequent line of questioning, particularly after there has been some episode, is whether we really need to take other countries' nuclear waste at all. The public view is that we have waste from all over the world, and that we are becoming a dustbin, which is a phrase that really upsets us. The truth is that what is coming to us is irradiated fuel, or used fuel from other countries' reactors, 96 per cent of which is uranium that can be recovered and recycled and returned to those countries for re-use; 1 per cent is plutonium, and only 3 per cent is waste.

"Since 1976 we have had agreements in all our overseas contracts enabling us to return that 3 per cent of waste to the countries who send it to us for recycling... We have 40 years experience of reprocessing, and we are still a leader..."

For the first time in the conversation he has become positively bullish. It may be his natural mode, but it sits strangely on him in the light of Gardner. In fact it is not a light at all, but a dark, in which he is reluctant to lead for fear of misleading. Or that is how it seems, and if it is all really nothing more than a demonstration of his public relations skills, he is definitely in the wrong business.

'In public perception, it has done more damage than anything since I have been chairman'

Must we go on about it?

NEW WORDS FOR OLD

"on weekends in the country". And how about "black on black violence", from *The Times* recently, shortened, no doubt from, "against" for headline brevity?

For its size, *on* is a tiresome little word, being both a preposition (*on the table*), and an adverb (*now read on*). It is further complicated by *onto*, which stern purists condemn as an otiose innovation. In fact *onto* is now well established, and has the same relation to *on* as *into* has to *in*. It conveys the idea of motion more vividly than *on* on its own. The cat jumped *onto* the table, in my contemporary idiom, gives, by a whisker, a more lively image than the cat jumped *on* the table. She drove *onto* the pavement is, of course, different from she drove *on* the pavement. When

there is a notion of motion, *onto* is your preposition.

Possibility of confusion and egg on VDU screen arises when *on* is used as an adverb, and therefore *on to* as two separate little words is right, and *onto* is wrong. Let us walk *on to* Wapping. Pass it *on to* the editor. Let us struggle *on to* victory or defeat. Keep right *on to* the end of the road. When it is a preposition,

There's only one preposition used these days. Yes, it's not *on*.



onto (purists would say *on to* on its own) is your man. It is even pronounced differently. *On* is a spondee (two long vowels), and *onto* is a trochee (long short, stress on the first, dum-dum). The cat has jumped *on to* the bookcase. Give me a hand *up on to* the stage. The audience leapt *on to* its feet in a sycophantic standing ovation. My buttered toast has

fallen *on to* my keyboard, face down as usual. Come *on to* these yellow sands. Yes, I know Ariel sang *unto*, but the principle is there. I must get *on to* that committee. She's simply climbing *on to* her usual populist bandwagon.

As often, the grammar of cricket is tricky. He played the ball *on to* (or *onto*) his wicket? Is your *on* adverb or preposition here? He played *on* is idiomatic on its own. The distinction between *on* and *upon* is equally nice, depending on rhythm, idiom, emphasis, or simple accident. *Upon* my soul, but *on* no account. *Barton-upon-Trent* and *Kingston-upon-Thames*, but *Henley-on-Thames*.

The trendy craze for *on* is turning it into a miniature cuckoo word, by pushing out

more precise fledglings from the nest. She reassured me *about* (better than *on*) my promotion prospects. He was persuasive *with* or *about* (better than *on*) his Homeric theory. His complete apathy *towards* or *for* (better than *on*) the subject.

Quite why we are going *on* about *on* is a mystery, as change in idioms often is. Perhaps we are obsessed with the silly little word because a lot of contemporary fashionable phrases include *on*: for example, to go *on* about. *On*-going is another fashionable weasel phrase, suggesting continuity where no continuity is logically possible, as in the *on*-going climax or crisis. *On* plays an essential part in our world of instant communications. There is no alternative to *on* in the slogan of our times: "Please phone me (fax me/buzz me/bleep me) soonest on 782..."

Philip Howard

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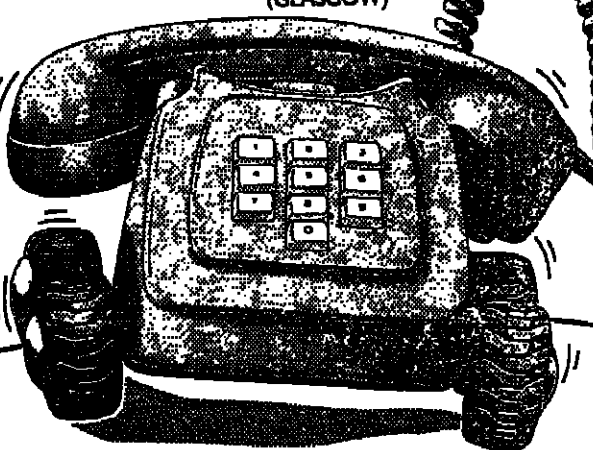
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PROSECUTION IN THE DOCK

High hopes surrounded the launch of the new Crown Prosecution Service in 1986. When these were not immediately fulfilled, the official explanation was "teething troubles". That excuse for what continues to be a pretty miserable performance has by now expired. There can be little expectation of great improvement without a vigorous shake-up.

The Attorney-General, Sir Patrick Mayhew, QC, is well aware of the problems, although when the House of Commons debated the affairs of the CPS earlier this month, he refused to accept that they amounted to a "crisis". It does not so much matter what the situation is called, as that the measures taken are equal to redress the service's serious shortcomings.

They begin with the shortage of CPS lawyers. The service has nearly 500 vacancies, which is about a quarter of its full strength. Such a severe shortage of staff is bound to lie behind some of the inadequacies and inefficiencies which *The Times* reported yesterday.

About a third of all prosecutions are having to be handled in court by CPS "agents" — lawyers in private practice, hired by the day, at an annual cost of some £15 million. This in itself defeats the purpose of introducing a comprehensive professional service, in which those appearing in court would be part of the same team as those preparing the cases in the office, or even the same people.

The service has been unable to compete successfully for the talented legal staff it needs, partly because the salaries it offers are too low. This should be remedied, enabling the CPS to persuade lawyers, particularly those who are already finding regular work as CPS agents, to join the service in the middle ranks on a permanent basis.

An improvement in the offered rates sufficient merely to fill vacancies would not be enough: close attention must be paid to quality, and that implies the creation of a satisfactory career structure. The recent decision to advertise a relatively small number of

senior jobs in the CPS at salaries not far distant from the rewards of independent practice will help; but it will have only marginal effect on the overall staff shortage.

Those who prosecute in the courts have the duty and privilege of representing the Crown in some of the most important matters which touch the relationship between the State and the citizen. They sometimes exercise a discretion in the name of the Crown itself, by deciding whether to bring a prosecution or not. This is important and often delicate work. If it is to be properly carried out, the aim should be to make membership of the Crown Prosecution Service one of the most respected branches of the legal profession, rather than, as it seems to be regarded at the moment, a poor relation.

The CPS still suffers from having been introduced as an alternative to the prosecution service run by the police, partly as a way of saving police time and expense. There are some indications that the police have been less co-operative than they should have been with the new service, the introduction of which was resented by some of them as a reflection on their own performance of these duties. This is a foolish squabble which should be ended in the interests of justice. The CPS was created by Parliament, and the police have absolutely no right to try to undermine it.

The Association of Chief Police Officers has submitted evidence to the House of Commons Select Committee on Home Affairs which was highly critical of the CPS. However justified its strictures, chief constables should ask themselves in turn whether they are clear of all blame for the present mess, or whether the police have in fact added to it. The lack of police co-operation and (perhaps wilful) inefficiency has provided the CPS with an alibi for poor performance. Rather than letting the CPS off the hook for these reasons, the Home Affairs Select Committee would be better advised to impale the police on it as well.

REGIME OF REMNANTS

The demonstrations in Bucharest on Sunday were the most violent since the December revolution. The threat of mob rule in Romania cannot be dismissed, and all governments have a duty to protect law and order. Yesterday's response by Mr Ion Iliescu, Romania's acting president, far from achieving that goal, is however calculated to foment further unrest.

He used the state radio and television, access to which is still dominated by his National Salvation Front, to represent the demonstrators as "remnants of a dictatorial regime", to accuse them of "acting against national interests" and to threaten severe punishment for future demonstrators — except, of course, the miners transported to Bucharest yesterday by special trains to show support for the Government.

Mr Iliescu's words were irresponsible, and his proposed remedies — attacking the symptoms, not the causes, of popular anger — no solution to Romania's crisis of governance. What lies behind the waves of demonstrations, most of which have been remarkably peaceful, is the widespread suspicion that Romania has been cheated, by a Government itself largely composed of "remnants of a dictatorial regime", of its revolution.

These fears are shared not only by the young, but by leaders of the opposition parties; by some of those who originally joined the Front; and by the officers and men in the Romanian Army whose demonstrations last week secured the resignation of the Defence Minister, General Militaru. The Front has variously been denounced for "Stalinist" tendencies, for its apparent reliance on the formidable networks of controls over workplaces and state institutions built up by President Ceausescu, and for its slowness in removing communists and members of the hated Securitate from key positions in the bureaucracy and armed forces.

The demonstrators' new battle cry, "the ultimate solution is another revolution", reflects a growing conviction that the elections fixed for May 20 will be neither fair nor free.

THE TRUE COST OF JUNK

The international fall-out from the demise of the Wall Street trader Drexel Burnham Lambert continues. Apart from the speed with which it has occurred, however, its fall is less surprising than its earlier meteoric rise.

Plenty of people have given warnings for a long time that the empire built by the bond-dealer was unstable. Yet in the space of a few years Drexel rose to become one of the most powerful houses on Wall Street and one of the most feared raiders in the boardrooms of corporate America.

The secret of its success was a very old idea in a slightly new guise. For a while, the company and its imitators were able to persuade banks and others to lend huge sums by offering higher than market rates of interest to compensate for a higher level of risk. A buy-out would be arranged, financed almost entirely by debt, and the target company then left to pick up the bill for interest. The lenders who put up the money for these so-called junk bonds were misguidedly comforted by the thought that if things went wrong they could sell their paper in the secondary market.

Since the failure of the Canadian real estate company Campeau to raise the money for a leveraged deal last September, financiers' appetite for junk has been on a steep decline. Anxiety was compounded by the failure of the United Airlines deal, to which British Airways was a party, and the fall in the price of high value bonds is now thought to involve a total loss of about \$50 billion. Because the bonds are held not only by banks but by savings and loan institutions, insurance companies and pension funds, the pain will be widely felt.

The first lesson is one which bankers are supposed to be taught from their cradle, namely that financial gearing works in both directions. When profits are rising, debt is an

attractive way of maximizing returns, but when things start going wrong a large burden of debt interest can quickly send a company into the red. It has taken only a modest downturn in US corporate profitability to put companies with large debt burdens into difficulties and to reduce drastically the attractions of junk bonds.

Even where the "leveraging" of US companies has not landed them in trouble it may have eroded their will to take risks. Spending on research and development has been cut back and future development sacrificed for present survival. This is not the best environment for US companies to fight back against the growing incursions of the Japanese.

The more regulation-minded have immediately called for a heavier official hand to restrain the use and abuse of junk. There may well be a case for stronger regulation of the sort of assets which savings and loans institutions can hold. But believers in a market economy should in general prefer lenders and investors to calculate for themselves the balance of risk and reward which they are prepared to accept.

Preference for a free market is dependent on the market's not being rigged. The US tax system, like many others including Britain's, favours debt finance over equity. Whereas debt interest is allowable for tax, dividends are not. A growing chorus is calling for the re-examination of this fundamental distinction.

The City of London, though targeted by Drexel as prime material, has so far shown relatively little appetite for junk bonds. This may reflect a more cautious financial culture, though with the increasing internationalization of the City this can hardly be taken for granted. The best inoculation against the excesses of the junk bond market is a good dose of economic and financial history.

Supertankers of tomorrow

From Mr S. R. Thompson
Sir, Today's article by Chris Partridge ("No hands on or below deck", *Science & Technology*, February 15) provides a fascinating glimpse of a future age of unmanned, sea-going cargo vessels, based upon the implicit assumption that ocean-going ship operators will only be driven to use computer-automated ships by their need to reduce manning levels, presumably for operating cost-saving reasons.

The technology exists today for much of the functionality mooted in the article, a good deal of it coming out of military development activities; certainly my company has already proposed the use of low-cost, computerised command and control systems for oil tankers, but for environmental rather than for direct operating cost reasons, so far with little sign of interest.

As an example, such a system, integrated with existing radar and navigation equipment, could sound alarms in time to prevent vessels from running aground or colliding, without necessarily going as far as fully automated operation.

The concluding paragraph of the article, which outlines a comprehensive approach utilising human crews only for the more hazardous parts of a voyage close to shore, demonstrates the narrow view of some shipbuilders and operators who fail to understand or promote the major environmental benefits which would arise in just such waters from the adoption of current command and control technology, which could safeguard both vessels and vulnerable shorelines from the consequences of human error of the kind so tragically demonstrated in Alaska last year.

Perhaps a more global — in both senses of the word — view of the issues is required in order to achieve a better balance between the interests of commerce, industry and the community.

Yours faithfully,
S. R. THOMPSON
(Business Development Executive),
Slattery Naval Systems Ltd.,
Station Road,
Addlestone,
Weybridge, Surrey.
February 15.

Channel tunnel figures

From the Finance Director of Eurotunnel
Sir, Suffering a surfeit of independent advisers, we must also bear self-appointed experts — whether clairvoyant or not. I write to correct the figures "marshalled" by Mr Levin in support of his assertions in today's *Times* (February 19).

Eurotunnel will not rely upon rail passenger traffic alone as Mr Levin assumes, but on shuttle revenues (passenger and freight vehicles) plus freight and passenger revenues from the national railways, not forgetting ancillary commercial revenues. And even for the part of our business which is represented by rail passengers, Mr Levin's "preposterously over-generous" assumptions lead him to passenger numbers which are rather less than a quarter of what we project for 2003. So his doomday conclusions should surprise no one. I do indeed agree with Mr Levin that his arithmetic is "wild".

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM CORBETT,
Finance Director,
Eurotunnel,
The Channel Tunnel Group Ltd.,
Victoria Plaza,
111 Buckingham Palace Road, SW1.
February 19.

Duel role

From Mr J. A. D. Ewart
Sir, The decline in hat-wearing brings problems: in recent television plays and a film three top actors have unwittingly worn hats back to front. The bow should be on the left because it is a relic of plumes such as ostrich feathers, which, if worn on the right, could fatally obscure the view in a swordfight.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. D. EWART,
Delany, Solesbridge Lane,
Chorleywood,
Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire.
February 15.

Ruling South Africa

From Mr J. V. Rowley
Sir, Mr H. P. Hall (February 10) has outlined the difficulties of setting up in South Africa majority rule from universal adult suffrage and the historical objections to it. He asks, what sort of constitution should there be instead.

The existing bloody conflict in Natal between Buthezi's seven million Zulus and the ANC's supporters there is alone a sharp reminder that it is too soon to hope for a non-racial constitution. Surely what the West should be encouraging, with all the power at its command, is negotiation leading to a multi-racial state, still under white tutelage but not white domination.

Negotiations will be long and hard and immediate results cannot be expected. Much will depend on the statesmanship of Mandela and Buthezi, and particularly on the former's ability to control the younger hothouses in the ANC and the "jobs-for-the-boys-tomorrow" brigade.

Both will readily admit privately that it is unrealistic to

Job appraisal within the Church

From the Reverend Peter Cheesman
Sir, Some will welcome the report (February 14) on moves towards encouraging job appraisal for the clergy. Others will think it totally wrong that secular techniques should be brought into the Church.

In the Church of England, where job appraisal schemes exist, approaches range from "top down" (bishops' initiative) to "bottom up" (self-appraisal).

The purpose of such schemes is unclear. It cannot be for pay review, since there is effectively a universal pay scale; it cannot be for a career development programme — there is no viable career structure in the Church nor are there appropriate appointment procedures; it cannot be to match individual performances to corporate strategy — the Church has no such strategy. It may also be questioned whether archdeacons or bishops have the time and resources (the capacity) or have been selected and trained to appraise effectively (the competence).

Techniques certainly exist to elicit core skills and attributes common to most clergy and to assess the match of an individual to those core skills and attributes. But, as your report suggests, it is very important that clergy have an opportunity to "step back from their day-to-day concerns", in order to obtain a rich picture of their situation and thus strengthen the life of the Church.

Yours faithfully,
PETER CHEESMAN,
The Vicarage, The Street,
Frampton-on-Severn, Gloucester.

From Mr R. W. Patrick Cooley
Sir, I read with dismay that the Church of England was being urged to adopt so-called professional appraisal schemes for the clergy, based on personnel management techniques used in industry.

Appraisal schemes in industry became popular in 1954 and in many cases, far from improving effectiveness, caused resentment and had a negative effect on performance. They have, of course, been altered and modified continuously since then but still remain flawed.

Future of Germany

From Mr Philip Allott
Sir, Perhaps we are all, Germans and non-Germans, making a fatal error of semantics. What most of all of the people of East Germany want is the end of the division of Germany as they have experienced it since 1945. That is to say, they want an end to the situation in which East Germany has been a colony of the Soviet Union and has had an unnecessarily low standard of living. We may gladly recognise that they have a right to want these two changes and to want them fervently.

What the people of East Germany may or may not want is a reunification of Germany in two other senses — the resumption of an historical process in which Germany seeks to dominate Europe politically and economically, and a simple forgetting of the history of 1933-45, as if it had never happened.

There must be many Germans who do not want reunification in these two senses. Many Germans suffered in the period from 1933. There are certainly many people outside Germany, not least in Russia, who do not want such a thing.

Spirit of Scouting

From Mr Adrian Room
Sir, The 30 activities in which Devon Girl Guides are to participate (Mrs Bradshaw's letter, February 15) at first glance look impressive. Closer consideration, however, shows that the vast majority are curiously self-indulgent and consist largely in enjoyable games and sports.

Will the Guides not have an opportunity to practise any form of community service, such as first aid or even basic "DIY"? Maypole dancing and camp fire singing are doubtless very pleasant activities, but how about something a little more "outgoing"? The Scouts will expect this of them if they join their ranks!

Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN ROOM,
173 The Causeway,
Petersfield, Hampshire.
February 15.

expect that a completely inexperienced black government could properly administer the South Africa of today, with its huge mines, industries, and complex financial institutions, its rapidly expanding black businesses and entrepreneurs, its great cities and rich farms, its public works and services, roads, railways and airlines, and vast potential wealth, its great (by Africa's standards) military resources and, perhaps most difficult of all, its nuclear capability.

In the future, a black president with a black majority in the Cabinet is inevitable. At present, it could be a disaster.

A South Africa at peace with itself and with its neighbours — what a dynamic catalyst for the economic development of the whole of southern Africa as well as for the front-line states who, in spite of all the rhetoric, are even now so heavily dependent on her!

Yours faithfully,
J. V. ROWLEY,
The Spring,
Stanford Dingley,
Reading, Berkshire.
February 12.

Divorce effects on family life

From the Director of the Family Policy Studies Centre

Sir, The publication of statistics about divorce, such as in the new edition of *Social Trends* (report, February 15) leads inevitably to speculation about, *inter alia*, whether the divorce rate is going up or down, how we compare with other countries, and the numbers of children involved. However, social change means that these statistics are increasingly likely to be unreliable and misleading indicators of family breakdown.

The rise in the proportions of children born outside of marriage, from 12 per cent of all births in 1980 to 25 per cent in 1988, associated with the growing popularity of cohabitation, raises serious questions. It is estimated that half of the children born outside of marriage are to couples who are cohabiting.

Official statistics about such families are relatively sparse. We know little about how secure such families are, compared with those headed by married couples. We know little about the likelihood of such relationships breaking down and, when they do, how many children are involved.

Divorce figures therefore measure a decreasing amount of breakdown in the relationship between mother and father. All we can say at present is that the effective number of divorces, in the sense of couples ending their relationship, are higher than the official statistics suggest. Also, far more children than the 150,000 a year whose parents divorce are, in effect, experiencing family breakdown. Separation is, of course, an added complication.

These trends represent formidable challenges to social policy but the nature and scale of the challenge can only be properly understood if our official statistics reflect realities in society and can measure modern forms of family formation and dissolution. This is a difficult and complex task, yet a vital one.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM WICKS, Director,
Family Policy Studies Centre,
231 Baker Street, NW1.
February 15.

Ubiquitous Scots

From Professor Martin F. Smith
Sir, I read with keen interest your summary ("How MacHomer got it wrong", February 5) of Robbie the Pict's thesis that the Greeks came from Scotland. It reminded me of the theory, seriously propounded by a Bulgarian historian, that the Albanians were emigrants from medieval Scotland.

Your readers may like to consider the evidence for the Bulgarian view. For a start, the wearing of the kilt/fustanella; also, the names "Albany" and "Albania", and the preference for a mountainous habitat. Even the proximity of St Andrew's Day (November 30) to Albania's two independence days (November 28 and 29) may be significant.

The theory is certain. The only question is: did the founders of Tirana hail from Troon or Tiree? Yours faithfully,
MARTIN SMITH,
University of Durham,
Department of Classics,
38 North Bailey,
Durham.
February 10.

Unlikely skirl

From Mr Ralph Glazer
Sir, With regard to piping in unlikely places (Fiona Jack's letter, February 9) the piper sent by the British Airways Pipe Band to lead in the haggis at a Burns Night supper in Peking in 1984 then went on to play his pipes in full rig in Tiananmen Square (until the police stopped him), on the Great Wall of China, and at a crowded Mao-suited gathering to celebrate the Chinese New Year, before boarding his flight for home. Here, he proved live in-flight entertainment, marching and piping the length of the Boeing 747, and pausing by the seat of an American businessman whose birthday it was, to wish him a musical happy birthday.

Very soon afterwards, the birthday boy wrote to me (I was BA's man in Peking at the time), asking me to confirm what had happened, so as to convince his wife that he had not been hallucinating. Yours sincerely,
RALPH GLAZER,
66 Shaftesbury Crescent,
Laham,
Staines,
Middlesex.
February 14.

From Mrs Kate Lambert
Sir, The letter from Mrs Jack prompts a delightful memory. Some years ago I was in the Seychelles when British Caledonian celebrated their inaugural flight to Mahé.

Imagine, if you will, a balmy evening in the Indian Ocean; a palm-fringed beach and, pacing up and down, illuminated only by the moonlight, a piper playing "Scotland the Brave" and "Amazing Grace" — sheer magic! I must add that he was in full pipe major's dress, from bearskin to spats.

Yours faithfully,
KATE LAMBERT,
15 Warwick Road,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent.
February 9.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (01)782 5046.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 19: Today is the anniversary of the birthday of the Duke of York.

Mrs John Dugdale has succeeded the Hon Mary Morrison as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

KENSINGTON PALACE
February 19: The Princess of Wales, President, Menzies Trust, visited the Trust's Headquarters at Fern House, Bath Road, Stroud, Gloucestershire. Her Royal Highness was received by Major John Berkeley (Deputy Lieutenant of Gloucestershire).

Miss Alexandra Loyd and Lieutenant-Commander Patrick Jepson, RN, were in attendance.

Today's royal engagement

The Princess of Wales, as Colonel-in-Chief of The Royal Hampshire Regiment, will attend a dinner at regional headquarters, Serle's House, Winchester, at 7.45.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J.R. Lloyd and Janet Elizabeth Countess Cowley

The engagement is announced between Joseph Russell, of Elwy Grove, St Asaph, North Wales, only son of the late Mr and Mrs R.L.M. Lloyd, and Janet Elizabeth Countess Cowley, of London and North Wales, daughter of the late Mr R.D. Aiyar and of Mrs G.M. Aiyar, of North Wales.

Mr D.P. Hobhouse and Miss J.P. Briggs

The engagement is announced between David Paul, younger son of Mr Paul Hobhouse, of Haden House, Somerset, and Mrs John Malins, of Tintinhull House, Somerset, and Jillian Patricia, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John Bridges, of Braemar, Milngavie, Glasgow.

Mr D.J.R. Angell and Miss K.M. Raybould

The engagement is announced between David, only son of Professor and Mrs H. Angell, of Westmount, Montreal, and Katherine Mary, daughter of Dr and Mrs T.J. Raybould, of Wombourne, Staffordshire.

Mr P.A. Armitage R.A. and Miss E.J. Reid

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant Paul Armitage, Royal Artillery, son of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs D.A. Armitage, of Dusseldorf, West Germany, and Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Mrs Josephine Reid, of Thurso, Scotland.

Mr C.C. Tick and Miss M.L. Adam

The engagement is announced between Clive, son of Mr Robin Tick, of Pembury, Kent, and Mrs Susan Tick, of Beckenham, Kent, and Michaela, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian Adam, of Balmacellan, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Honore Daumier, artist, Marseilles, 1808; Georges Bernanos, novelist, Paris, 1888.

DEATHS: James J. of Scotland, reigned 1406-37, murdered, Perth, 1437; Mrs Elizabeth Rowe, poet, Frome, Somerset, 1737; Joseph Hume, social reformer, Burnely Hall, Norfolk, 1855; Robert Faray, Arctic explorer, Washington, 1920; Sir Leonard Woolley, archaeologist, London, 1960; Percy Grainger, composer, White Plains, New York, 1961.

Defeat of the Dutch fleet by Admiral Van Tromp under Admiral Blake off Portsmouth, 1653.

Bridge teams play for the cup

The second weekend in the Home Counties Bridge International for the Camrose Cup saw England take the lead at the head of the table with Northern Ireland second.

In Cwmbran at the Parkway Hotel, England generally outplayed Wales in the first two sessions. The third session was evenly balanced until Wales had two disasters in the last four boards, England winning by 58-21 tips.

There was a very close match between Northern Ireland and Scotland at The Adair Arms.

Dinner

Farmer's Company

The Lord Mayor and Lady Sheriff, accompanied by the Sheriff and their ladies, attended the Farmers' Company annual dinner held last night at the Mansion House. Mr Andrew Streeter, Master, presided and Mr I.D.S. Bees, Head Master of Harrow School, was the guest speaker. Among those present were:

Baroness Trumpington (Minister of State for Agriculture), the President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and Mrs Leigh-Pemberton, Mrs Andrew Streeter, Mrs I.D.S. Bees, the Senior Warden and Mrs Upton, the Junior Warden and Mrs Neville, the Rev D and Mrs Streeter, the President of the Country Landowners Association and Mrs Swarbrick, the Chairman of the Farmers Club and Mrs Hudson, the Chairman of the Royal Smithfield Club and Mrs Brewis and the Masters of the Mercers', Butchers', Poulterers', Fletchers', Woolmen's, Fruiterers', Gardeners', Cartmen's Companies and their ladies.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A.M.A. Fennell and Miss A.M. Gowing

The engagement is announced between Adrian, son of Mr J.N. and the Hon Mrs Fennell, of Lostwithiel, Cornwall, and Anna, daughter of Mr and Mrs W.J. Gowing, of Buxton, Norfolk.

Mr R.H. Khatib and Mrs R.H. Khatib

The engagement is announced between Rafi Hamid, son of Mr and Mrs H. Khatib, and Michaela Ruth, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Burbanks.

Mr N.W. Letts and Miss A.E. Birtwell

The engagement is announced between Nigel, only son of Mr and Mrs A. Letts, of Pinner, Middlesex, and Alison, younger daughter of the late Mr D. Birtwell and of Mrs M. Birtwell, of Windsor, Berkshire.

Mr M.K. Thomas and Miss S.T. Cox

The engagement is announced between Martin, only son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Thomas, of Morningsham, London, and Sarah, only daughter of Mr John Cox, of Amsterdam, Holland, and of the late Mrs Susan Cox.

Mr M.G.D. Todd and Miss L.V.M. Rhodes James

The engagement is announced between Michael Graham Davidson, son of the late Ann Beryl Todd, and Lucy Victoria Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr Robert Rhodes James MP and Mrs Rhodes James.

Mr K.A. Bell and Miss D.L. Gibson

The engagement is announced between Kevin Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs T. Bell, of Luton, Bedfordshire, and Della Louise, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs T. Gibson, of Chippenham, Wiltshire.

Oxford University Polo Club

The OUPC celebrates its Centenary Varsity Season this year. To mark the occasion, the OUPC Committee would like to publish a history of the club, from its origin, to the present day. It would be delighted to receive photographs, written accounts of events and other memorabilia from alumni members and anyone who has been connected with the OUPC.

The committee would also like to compile a mailing register of all past members of the club. Please contact, B.S. Vazir, OUPC, 10 Jesus College, Oxford OX1 3DW.

J. C. TREWIN

Theatre critic with the biggest memory bank of them all

The critic and author J.C. Trewin died in a London hospital on February 16 from a virus affecting the spine. He was 81. No West End first night was complete without Trewin, usually wrapped in an overcoat and even a muffler whatever the temperature, and his wife Wendy.

He was appointed theatre critic of *The Birmingham Post* in 1958 and there began a spell of more than 30 years' continuous reviewing, which ran right up to the beginning of last December when John Trewin suffered a stroke. Other critics retired, but he went on. He saw age as no obstacle to his passion, which was the theatre in general and Shakespeare in particular.

Trewin had the reputation for being a generous critic and that was probably because he had no truck with passing phrases of hatchet reviewing, where the witicism meant more than judgement and hyperbole was all too often the order of the day. He was also known, more justly, as an "actor's critic" because his vast memory of performances, especially in the classical repertoire, allowed him to draw comparisons and to know just how demanding - or easy - each role was.

Towards the end of his life J.C. Trewin was asked whether he sometimes got bored with the theatre. He might have answered that the reply was contained in the title of his last major book, *Five and Eighty Hamlets*. But that was not his sort of reply. He said, instead, that he went each night to the theatre with a feeling of expectation and hope that when the house lights went down "something interesting was going to happen." That enthusiasm, inevitably not always well placed, shone through his reviews. John Trewin rarely missed an important opening and he also found time to write well over two dozen books, not only about the theatre but about the Cornwall of his birth.

John Courtenay Trewin,



son of John Trewin, a Master-Mariner, was born near the Lizard on December 4, 1908. Though he went to London when he was 24 he remained a devoted lover of the Duchy and of its cliffs, coves and people. Later in his life, from 1951 to 1957, he was the enthusiastic editor of *The West Country Magazine*.

After his education at Plymouth College he started his career as a journalist in that city, aged 18, working for *The Western Independent*. His long-continued dedication to the theatre began there and he became the dramatic critic of his paper when he was twenty.

He obtained a position in London in 1935 when he joined *The Morning Post*. His range of interests and speedy use of a vivid style were valuable assets in the reporters' room and one of his

descriptive pieces drew the praise of Rudyard Kipling. He also continued his work in the theatre as the *Post's* second string critic.

When the merger with *The Daily Telegraph* came in 1937 he had to seek a living as a freelance. He became a regular contributor to *The Observer*, joining the staff and remaining there during the Second World War since he was unfit for military service. From boyhood he had been a wide and omnivorous reader which qualified him for the appointment of Literary Editor in 1942, a position which he held until 1948.

There was time to do occasional theatre notices for other papers such as *Punch* and *John O'London's Weekly*. Then in 1958 came the assignment that was to last him for the rest of his life: London

dramatic critic of *The Birmingham Post*.

He was as active in journalism - which over the years has included many pieces for *The Times* - as he was prolific in the writing of books. He interspersed his studies of plays and biographies of playwrights with literary memoirs to Cornwall for his autobiographical *Up From the Lizard* and his anthology *The West Country Book*. Although John Trewin was fond of listing "All things Cornish" under the heading "Recreation" in *Who's Who* he stayed away from the county for many years and it was only quite recently that he derived pleasure from rediscovering the part of Britain in which he grew up.

The theatre which stood highest in his affection was that at Stratford-upon-Avon and he was joint historian with T.C. Kemp in 1953 of the annual Shakespeare Festival there. He frequently contributed to the history of the drama in all its aspects from the eccentric to the sublime. Probably his best book was the study of William Macready (1955), which covered much previously uncharted territory. A decade later he was to edit Macready's diaries. Of Stratford, the Shakespearean shrine, and of its surrounding villages and landscape he wrote in 1970 *Shakespeare Country*.

It was a well-earned honour when he was elected President of the Critics' Club in 1964. To cover the plays night after night for daily papers is an exhausting work which can easily sap freshness of approach to a theatre. But with age and experience his judgment strengthened and hardened.

He married Wendy Monk in 1938 and they had two sons; all survive him. Ion worked on *The Times* as Diary Editor and Literary Director and is now Editorial Director of Hodder and Stoughton.

JOE ERSKINE

British heavyweight champion with a crafty left

Joe Erskine, the former British and Empire heavyweight champion, died at his home in Cardiff on February 18. He was 56 and had been ill for some years.

Erskine was born in Tiger Bay, Cardiff, and came from a family of boxing enthusiasts, particularly his grandmother. He started boxing at 11 and at 18 won the Welsh ABA title. The following year he took the national ABA title. Erskine, who was champion in the late fifties, had 54 contests as a professional.

Erskine lived at a time when heavyweights flourished in Britain but his main rivalry was with Henry Cooper. They met five times, Erskine winning twice and Cooper three

times. Erskine took a title eliminator and a British title in 1955 and 1957. Cooper retained his British and Empire titles in 1959, 1961 and 1962.

Erskine won the vacant British title by outpointing another Welshman, Johnny Williams, in Cardiff in 1956 and a year later lifted the Empire title by defeating Joe Bygraves at Leicester. In 1958 he lost the two titles when he was knocked out by Brian London.

He failed in three attempts to regain the British and Empire championships being stopped by Cooper in the 12th round in 1959, retiring in the fifth in their next meeting two

years later, and in 1962 was stopped in the ninth round.

Erskine was a brilliant boxer but lacked a punch. Cooper said of Erskine: "He gave me more trouble than Richardson, London and Walker put together. He was a brilliant boxer." According to Cooper "he was a good left jabber, a good mover, a hard boy to box. He always seemed to be able to reach you. Whenever you thought he couldn't sting a left he did." He retired in 1964 after a defeat by Billy Walker and worked as a publican in Newport, a wrestler and a singer. He was married three times, twice to the same woman, Kate. He had five children, two boys and a three girls.



Church news

Apointments

The Rev Richard Knowling, Director, Resource Centre, Methodist House, Gloucester, Bath, Gloucestershire, to be Vicar, St Andrew's, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, from June 1990.

The Rev Julian S. Lawrence, Curate, Trevill St Church, Gloucester, to be Vicar, St Andrew's, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, from June 1990.

The Rev David J. P. Jones, Curate, Trevill St Church, Gloucester, to be Vicar, St Andrew's, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, from June 1990.

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Resignations and Retirements

The Rev Canon Patrick R. N. Aspinwall, Director of Education and Training, Diocese of Gloucester, to retire on August 31.

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OBITUARIES

VLADIMIR V. SHCHERBITSKY

Brezhnev's choice for the Ukraine

Vladimir Shcherbitsky, for many years the leader of the Politburo was still stronger than it had been shortly after the overthrow of Khrushchev and Shcherbitsky was a beneficiary of that development. When Brezhnev increased the size of the Politburo from 11 to 15 in 1971, to consolidate his own support, Shcherbitsky was one of the four newcomers promoted to full membership. A year later he replaced Petro Shelest as First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

Whereas Shcherbitsky got on splendidly with Brezhnev, Shelest had a tense relationship with the General Secretary, by whom he was regarded as being too soft on expressions of Ukrainian national sentiment. Shcherbitsky took a tougher line against any phenomena smacking of Ukrainian nationalism. He was greatly disliked by many Ukrainian intellectuals.

Although generally a faithful exponent of the Moscow line, Shcherbitsky found it increasingly difficult to reconcile himself with the radical reforms placed on the political agenda by Gorbachev and, in particular, to *glasnost* about the Soviet past and present. This began to bring to light a great many inequities committed in the Ukraine and helped to undermine further Shcherbitsky's dwindling authority.

Moreover, the Chernobyl nuclear power accident in 1986 on his territory - with its evidence of slapdash industrial procedures - did nothing to assist the prestige of the Ukrainian leader.

The only surprise is that Shcherbitsky lasted until half a year ago as a member of the Politburo headed by Gorbachev. Part of the explanation is that he did not mount an open challenge to Gorbachev but paid lip service to *perestroika*.

Gorbachev waited until pressure from below began to mount against Shcherbitsky before moving against him.

Even then, Shcherbitsky had enough plausibility of his own within the Ukrainian party leadership for it to be necessary for Gorbachev to oust him from the Politburo before he was removed later last September from the First Secretaryship of the Ukrainian party organization.

A conservative Communist of the Brezhnevite type, Shcherbitsky was singularly ill-fitted for a leading part in the reform of the Soviet system on which Gorbachev had embarked.

Correction

The name of the Right Reverend John Eastaugh, late Bishop of Hereford, was misspelled Eastaugh in yesterday's obituary.

Latest wills

left £74,000 and her sewing machine and attachments to personal legatees, her George IV kidded silver tankard to the City of Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, £5,000 to the Friends of Birmingham and Midlands Eye Hospital and the residue to the Parish Church of St Mary, Handsworth, Birmingham, the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra Endowment Fund, the Birmingham Eye Foundation for the Prevention of Blindness, Moorfields Eye Hospital, and the Guide Dogs for the Blind.

Major Geoffrey Hildred Webb-Bewes, of Old Road, Barlaston, Staffordshire, general manager 1960-72, a director of the British Ceramic Sanitaryware Manufacturers 1972, and Deputy Lieutenant of Staffordshire SW15, left estate valued at £217,135 net.

Jean Marie Millies, of Bayleys Hill, Sevenoaks, Kent, left estate valued at £1,192,388 net.

Most Rev and Rt Hon Arthur Michael Ramsey, Lord Ramsey of Canterbury, PC, of Mary's Road, Oxford, Archbishop of Canterbury 1961-74, left estate valued at £14,268 net. He left all his papers, books and writings deposited at Lambeth Palace Library.

Mrs Barbara Hermione Lockwood, of Stoke Avenue, London, SW3, left estate valued at £1,232,508 net.

Birthdays today
Mr Robert Altman, film director, 65; the Right Rev George Appleton, former Archbishop of Jerusalem, 88; Miss Ruth Gippes, conductor and composer, 69; Mr Jimmy Greaves, broadcaster and footballer, 50; Mr Eddie Hemmings, cricketer, 41; Sir Owain Jenkins, company director, 83; Commandant Dame Marion Kennerwell, former director, WRNS, 76; Mr Mike Leigh, dramatist and director, 47; Mr Donald Longmore, cardiac surgeon, 62; Miss Ella Maillart, explorer, 87; Professor Sir William Maassius Cooper, former vice-chancellor, Manchester University, 87; Mr Neil Neal, footballer, 39; Sir Frederick Page, former chairman, Aircraft Corporation, British Aerospace, 73; Dr Valerie Payne, headmistress, Malvern Girls' College, 50; Mr Sidney Porter, actor, 63; Vice-Admiral Sir Cameron Rusby, 64.

left £236,453 net. She left £1,000 trust to the Dispersed Gentile-folk's Aid Association, National Trust, PDSA and the Health Trust, and the remainder of her estate mostly to three nephews and a niece.

SOME REVIEWS MAY BE REPRINTED FROM YESTERDAY'S LATER EDITIONS

THE ARTS

Sharing suffering to help others

TELEVISION
Sheridan Morley

In a media age, our knowledge of and ability to fund-raise for fatal illness increasingly depends on patients willing to talk publicly about what they are suffering from.

Only a decade ago, motor neurone disease was scarcely known at all: in America it was indeed called Lou Gehrig's Disease after the local baseball hero who was one of its first diagnosed victims. Then, at the Mayo Clinic, a doctor diagnosed it in the actor David Niven, and suddenly a great many of us who knew him privately were brought face-to-face with the devastating truth about a new, appalling, and wasting disease of the muscles.

But Niven, as I discovered when writing his biography, did not, understandably, wish to go public with an illness, the sudden onset of which had destroyed precisely the carefree elegance which had always been his Hollywood stock-in-trade.

In much the same way, despite the superlative work being done for AIDS charities by such non-victims as Ian McKellen, the truth is really only brought home to the public at large by those caught up in a situation which to most of us on the outside remains unthinkable.

It is therefore the great good fortune of the motor neurone disease fund-raisers that in Stephen Pegg, whose story was told last night in *Cutting Edge* on Channel 4, they have found the most brilliantly and naturally journalistic of victims.

Pegg is 42; three years ago, what he thought of as a minor sporting injury was diagnosed as a progressive disease of the nervous system. Since then he has lost the use of his voice and his limbs; he cannot move, feed or wash himself. But what he can do, thanks to an electronic typewriter and a head-pointer is to write: poems, articles and criticism, some of which recently won the British Film Institute award for television reviewing.

Pegg's writing has become his refuge: quite self-aware and self-critical, devoid of any self-pity, it has an immense artfulness ("I'm not an illness, I'm a being"); and a waspish self-deprecating humour ("I am now about as articulate as Samantha Fox without a cue card"). In the end, it is men like Pegg who will ensure that MND gets all the publicity and financing it needs, precisely because he has allowed cameras and microphones to reflect his agony.

By writing *Just Some Stories for Eleanor*, the title of the documentary, Pegg keeps in touch with a beloved daughter; and although Ian Taylor's film left unanswered one or two crucial questions about family financing and Pegg's earlier professional life, it offered a lyrical portrait of a man with a valiant wife coming to terms with his own inevitable death and even carefully planning the funeral.

Forty-five years after its last production in London, Ibsen's final play is to be revived here, reports Robert Gore Langton

The current boom in Ibsen's work continues tonight with the opening of *When We Dead Awaken* at the Almeida in Islington, north London. The play has had no major production since the war, and testimony to its stage ability is hard to find, though a young James Joyce wrote that he considered it Ibsen's finest work.

Set on a Norwegian mountainside, the play requires a stream on stage, a thickening mist and an avalanche, though the small Almeida is bound to opt for something loosely representational. Nevertheless, in this piece Ibsen, "the great realist", turned to a new symbolism. The play presents the spiritual crisis of an artist reunited with the betrayed, now mad, woman who inspired his famous masterpiece.

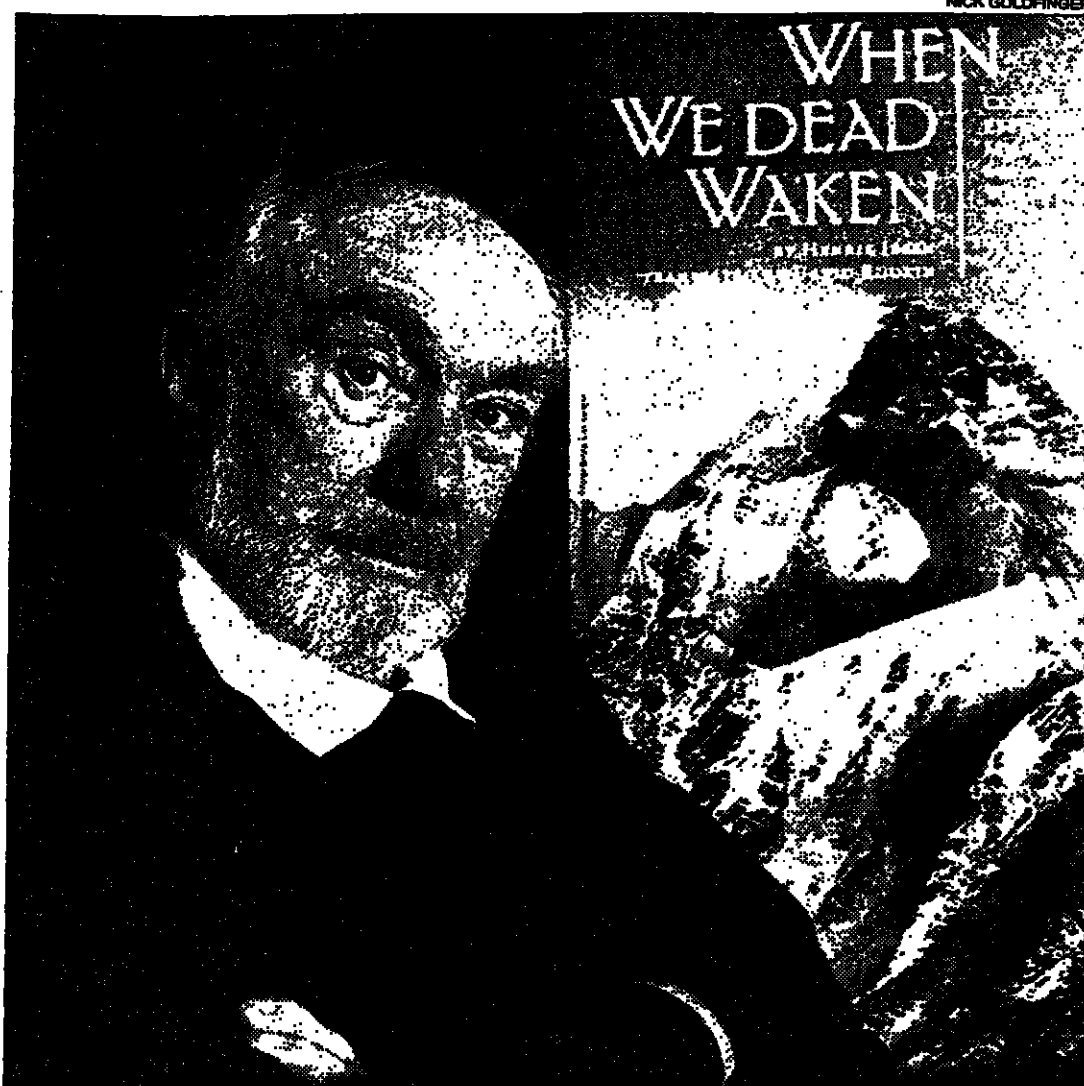
Written when he was aged over 70, it was Ibsen's last play and, in the opinion of Jonathan Kent, director of the Almeida production, his most nakedly self-revelatory. This rare revival is both a test of the work's roadworthiness and the resourcefulness of the Almeida team. Kent has won the services of both the Norwegian actor Espen Skjoberg and, in her first London appearance in 13 years, Claire Bloom.

Ibsen described *When We Dead Awaken* as "the epilogue to a life's work". Its symbolic content is quite at odds with the domestic,

It began as a somnolent Sunday afternoon affair: an uncharacteristically accident-prone BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra busked its way through Brahms's Second Piano Concerto in B flat major, with little enlightenment emanating from either the rostrum (their guest conductor Tadaaki Otaka) or the keyboard (Garrick Ohlsson).

The soloist's technical command was never less than impressive, but he allowed himself too little room for manoeuvre to make any real expressive impact. Just as we had concluded that Sunday afternoon was not a time for great revelations, a far from routine performance of Sibelius's Second Symphony in D major, with much sharpened orchestral detail, was upon us. The sound-world conjured by Otaka was not one I would have associated with Nordic forests: rather, it moved between exhilaratingly garish blasts of brass and blackly despairing choirs of woodwind.

From the midst of this confrontation issued a powerful symphonic argument, Otaka seizing the generative motor rhythms and working them up into a series of well-judged climaxes. Where the Brahms had seemed perfunctory



Espen Skjoberg as Rubek: "his fully-frontal approach to this sort of language splits open the rock of Ibsen"

indoor world of the socially crusading plays that made him famous, though it bears interesting comparison (not least in terms of altitude — each act is set further up the mountain) with the impossible spires of *The Master Builder*, a play still fresh in the memory from last year's brilliant RSC revival. Skjoberg, who has appeared several times at the Royal Ex-

change in Manchester, first cut his teeth as an actor more than 40 years ago. He has since gone on to become a stalwart at the National Theatre in Oslo. He plays Rubek, the sculptor, a part not much known in the Ibsen repertoire.

"When We Dead Awaken is seldom played in Norway," he says. "But it is very much of our time: the play is about the artist

and his relationship and responsibility to his life and the lives of others. Ibsen in his old age wants to tell us about how it is to be old and look back on life. By calling it an 'epilogue' he referred to the end in his work, not his life, before going a new way."

Ibsen in his later, unproductive years never matched the easy flow he found with the verse form in his

early plays. He had always planned to write his last play in verse, but as he himself said: "If only one could tell which would be the last." The result is in prose, but of a special sort. Jonathan Kent describes the work as a summation of all Ibsen's great themes.

"What he took five hours to say in *Brand*, he took under two to say in this. It is so compressed and freighted with reference that you have to make huge emotional leaps in a single line. The great thing about Ibsen is that he's not oblique and cerebral. He doesn't have the besetting sin of English actors to ironize Ibsen, which is a way of just sidestepping the emotion. Ibsen's fully-frontal approach to this sort of language splits open the rock of Ibsen. And Claire Bloom [as Irena] has this fierce intelligence which makes for a most interesting combustion."

Skjoberg admits to sneaking a peak at the Norwegian text while working on the English version. For the actor there must surely always be an advantage in knowing the original text? "Well, I've read it many times in Norwegian," he says. "But it's more of a challenge to hunt down the rhythm and sounds in a new language. But it's different. Though his plays are universal, I can at least bring a little background detail for my colleagues."

The new translation is by the playwright David Rudkin, who has previously tackled *Peer Gynt* and *Rosmersholm*. "He found this one far more difficult," says Kent. "Even in Norwegian it is filled with folklore and myth that is difficult to reflect in English. English translations tend to reduce it to a play about a couple from Esler."

"David Rudkin's Celtic voice gives it a richness and history that a more prosaic translation would bleed it of. In some ways it makes it harder for the actors, but it's a worthwhile struggle. The play is an ascent into light. It should take the audience with it."

Rejoicing with the African Queen

ROCK

David Toop

M'Bilia Bel
Hammersmith Palais

There was something of a festive atmosphere in the Palais, thanks to the recent release of Nelson Mandela. The rallying cry of "Free Nelson Mandela" has been a constant one at African music concerts for some years and so it sounded strange to hear the sentence reversed, happily and finally, into "Nelson Mandela is free."

A rousing set by the British-based band African Connection was just beginning to find its stride when it was obliged to finish.

The star of the evening was the woman known variously as the "Queen of African Music" or Miss Soukous, after the main style of



M'Bilia Bel: suggestive dancing

Zaire's popular music. Her appearance fitted the latter description more accurately than the former. Dressed in a black and white sparkling top, black skirt, long white gloves and a pair of stiletto heels that were obviously time-transported from the Fifties, M'Bilia Bel took the stage in a mood that was more irreverent than regal.

M'Bilia Bel's rise to the position of being the top female vocalist in Zaire, began in 1982 with Tabu Ley's band. With Ley, one of the country's most important modern band leaders, she put forward the point of view of women for the first time and became an enduringly popular act on the international Pan-African music scene.

Paris is one of her biggest constituencies, which surely explained her opening address. "Good night," she announced, rather prematurely, and then put the situation to rights by saying, with a big smile, "I'm sorry. Speak French? I love you."

Working with a crisp, economical band of two guitars, bass, drums, trombone and trumpet, she showed herself to be a vibrant performer who can manage without the English language. A languid turn of the wrist to emphasize a phrase, some rather suggestive dancing of the rumba, an engaging personality and a light, throaty voice: M'Bilia Bel may not carry the weighty burden of profundity that some African stars are required to live up to, but she knows how to treat an audience.

The interlocking guitar riffs of Zaire's Soukous can sound like a tropical version of Philip Glass at times and they risk being quite as boring. With M'Bilia Bel at the microphone there was an added element of subtle lyricism and a welcome sense of good humour which completed the party mood.

Chemical reactions

CONCERTS

Barry Millington

BBCWSO/Otaka
Royal Festival Hall

and rushed, the Sibelius was allowed to unfold in its own time. After a brief respite, in the third movement, for an evocatively played oboe solo, the culminating heights of the finale were scaled with confidence.

When the BBC Welsh gets into its stride, it sounds as fine an orchestra as any that plays in the Festival Hall. Tadaaki Otaka has long since proved himself capable of drawing from it interpretations of authority and insight. On the evidence of Sunday afternoon's concert, some corners of the repertoire produced the desired chemistry better than others.

Wary with themes, jaded with festivals and perhaps even sated with sensation, the London Symphony Orchestra has turned to the quaintly old-fashioned to draw audiences. A series of "Discovery Concerts" preface a major work by a pre-performance talk — lantern slides, musical examples and all.

Berlioz and the *Symphonic Fantastique* was just the place to start, especially when your principal conductor has a profile remarkably like that of the composer's own contemporary caricature, and springs from a family every bit as theatrical as Berlioz's own imagination.

An hour of "lecture" and an hour of symphony left us with more *Fantasia* than *Fantastique*, with Michael Tilson Thomas as *animatus supreme*. His talk burned a trail through an epoch of social and musical revolution, pausing on its way to scatter a few

Kurt Sanderling evidently believes that Mahler's Ninth Symphony, the last the composer lived to complete, is sufficient by itself for a concert programme, and it stood alone when he conducted it with the London Philharmonic Orchestra, a performance also broadcast on Radio 3.

Certainly there is nothing that could possibly be played after it, once that long, lingering, leaving-taking has dwindled into silence at the end, and maybe it is also best for listeners to be plunged directly into it.

For in that magnificent opening movement Mahler tells us of his premonitions of the death he already knew to be near, and of his determination not to yield up all that he most admired in life to be confronted, as he once said, by nothing at the end of it.

The performance took time to find its sense of direction, but there were strong dynamic contrasts as it forced its way forward in symphonic architecture that

Setting the scene

Hilary Finch

LSO/Tilson Thomas
Barbican

old chestnuts of Romantic musical lore, tumbling its audience with this "hard-living, hard-loving man of extremes", glazing their minds with the place of C.F.E. Bach, Beethoven, and contemporary female iconography in it all.

The self-evident programme of the symphony itself was re-animated in a speedy fast-forward, chasing Berlioz's *idée fixe* as it glided winsomely in, was spotted

behind the potted palms of the ballroom, and was subsumed into the Faustian imagination of the last two movements.

Tilson Thomas's talk could have been a hard act to follow, but he determined that the performance itself should be as flamboyant, as heady and as full of the romantic fever and fire as the crescendo of rhetoric that had formed its prelude.

The anticipation of the first appearance of the *idée fixe* seemed that much keener; or was it just the exquisitely turned string arpeggios and plucked wind chords which led to it? The waltz seemed more buoyant than ever in its velvet woodwind and lush rubato; the march to the scaffold had considerable swagger; and the great funeral bell pealed forth from a miracle of digital technology, larger than life and, true to its context, totally devoid of mystery.

final Adagio, with which Mahler was to find his way from his foregoing personal purgatory to the ultimate piece of mind that came with the unfinished Tenth Symphony.

I think that moment of respite was important in securing control of passion and poignancy as the music was shaped to its heart-breaking climax and sunset fall, expressing all that meant so much in its loneliness of spirit.

His life and death

Noël Goodwin

LPO/Sanderling
Royal Festival Hall

was ultimately well founded.

In music that constantly exposes different sections of the orchestra, it was curious to hear the second violins usually out-playing the firsts in body of tone, here and later, while among the wind instruments the conductor seemed intent on making much of the strident passages, like the blistering horns in the savage parody of the second movement dances.

Sanderling took a short rest on a chair before starting the serene

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"I HAVE A DREAM..."
AWOKE THE CONSCIENCE OF A NATION

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SIMON ESTES
CYNTHIA HAYMON

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LIGHTING DESIGN ROBERT BRYAN

COSTUME DESIGN LINDY HEMMING

SOUND DESIGN RICK CLARKE

CHOREOGRAPHER DIANNE MCINTYRE

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Cream of the laboratory crop

Mindful of the curbs on spurious claims, the beauty scientists have been harder at work than ever

While the naive among us, backed by the US Food and Drug Administration, thought the cosmetics industry must follow new guidelines and stop purveying "magic" creams and potions that promise eternal youth, the beauty scientists have been hard at work creating ever more sophisticated products for which they can now make even bolder claims. The first of the scientific advances that take skincare into the 21st century is Time-Zone, Estée Lauder's fluffy pink face cream, already available in the US and due to land on Britain's beauty counters in March. It claims unequivocally that it postpones wrinkles, as well as promising the instant benefit of satin-sleek, firmed-up skin.

Dr Walter Smith, head of Lauder's team of 130 white-coated scientists at its Long Island laboratories, may have to choose with care the claims he makes in print for his wonder product, but says he has proof that his pink confection has "the ability to reprogramme and recharge skin to act more like young skin, and speed up its cell renewal for itself". A molecular biologist, Smith switched from pharmaceuticals to cosmetics where, he says, product development is just as much a science.

As cosmetic-buying customers grow older, Smith's scientists are ready to cater for the market with age-defying skincare products. "Free radicals" are the destructive chemical agents produced in our bodies during metabolism which can destroy skin cells. Time-Zone contains free radical "scavengers" as well as vitamin A palmitate, the current beauty buzzword. The ingredients, including the sunscreen essential to protect skin all year from ageing UV rays, have been tested on Smith's panel of "stingers", human guinea-pigs with especially sensitive skin. While Lauder products have not been tested on animals for almost a year, Smith does not rule out tests on animals if this is the only practicable option. Time-Zone (at £38 for a 50ml pot) is available from March 10.

A series of beauty workshops is planned for *Times* readers in Harvey Nichols, in Knightsbridge, at the end of March. Psychotherapist Julia Hastings will team up with beauty expert Christine Cartwright from Estée Lauder to explain how lifestyle and attitudes to stress as much as fashion, make-up and skincare can affect one's looks. Healthy refreshments, and a gift from Lauder on departure, will be provided.

Estée Lauder "Timing for the 1990s" workshops will be held on Saturday March 24 at 11am, 2pm and 4pm, and Monday March 26 at 3.30pm. To book a place call Elaine O'Sullivan on 01-235 5000 (ext 2305). The £10 booking fee is redeemable against any Lauder skincare, fragrance or make-up product.

Right: Grey corrugated cotton and viscose jacket, £285, Issey Miyake, 21 Sloane Street, SW1. Squiggle earrings, £78, Butler & Wilson, 20 South Molton Street, W1; 189 Fulham Road, SW3. Hair and make-up by Ruby Hammer using Estée Lauder's new Signature collection. Photograph by CLIVE ARROWSMITH



HOTLINE

London bites the apple

The punchy outline of the New York skyline, American designer Donna Karan's trademark, is rising in Knightsbridge this week, when Harvey Nichols transforms a corner of its second floor into a shop dedicated to the designer's lower-priced line, DKNY. Karan, who captured the custom of free-thinking career women on both sides of the Atlantic in 1984 (Browns shops pioneered her clothes in London) with the launch of her line of relaxed, sensual separates that wrap, twist and tie over a taut, streamlined "body", calls DKNY "the other side of me, the fun and spirited side".

Donna Karan hosiery is installed on the ground floor along with her strong, sculpted jewellery. The Donna Karan main line (seriously expensive, but the ultimate in relaxed chic) will be available on Harvey Nichols's first floor later in the season. DKNY prices run from £32 for that basic body up to around £300 for a jacket.

Hot-dogs, hip-hop and other New York-style features will break out in the store between 11am and 5pm on Saturday to celebrate.

West Soho becomes London's Tone Zone next week with a series of events geared to get everyone into shape for spring. Javelin is located on tracks at Lansdale Sports in Beak Street, and signs on for body conditioning, reflexology, shiatsu or aromatherapy. Allen Carr will help smokers kick the habit at the Metropolitan Health Club in Kingly Street on Wednesday, February 28 at 11am and 8.30pm. For details of events call 0836 248109; tickets from Relaxation and Remedy Centre, 3 Marlborough Court, W1.

Bridging the gap

Fusion, a new shopping complex that merges fashion, food and art in a mall in the Trocadero at Piccadilly Circus, W1, opens tonight. Having lured customers with the cocktails, tapas, sushi and other fashionable fare available in its five restaurants and bars, Fusion aims to shake them into action with live entertainment and regular fashion shows on the suspended glass bridge that is the central feature of the mall.

Fusion will provide a new showcase for the livelier end of British fashion, ranging from our international star, Katharine Hammett, to more fledgling fashion talent fresh out of college such as Tom Adams or Marian Seshadri of Thunderpussy, all picked by Fusion's fashion director, Fiona Ronaldson, a former fashion buyer at Harvey Nichols.



Left: Grey satin shirt, £85; orange silk vest, £39; dark grey silk mid-calf wrapped skirt, £59. All clothes from Episode. Silver earrings, £15, Chameleon, 13-15 Church Street, Kingston upon Thames; 5 Burton Street, Bath; 2 Calverly Road, Tunbridge Wells. Far left: Saffron washed silk jacket, £119; saffron/navy batik printed silk trousers, £24. Charm bracelet, £79, earrings, £49, Necessory, 11 South Molton Street, W1; Unit 4, Orchard Square Shopping Centre, Fargate, Sheffield. Hair by Michael Lawless for Ellsler; make-up by Natalie Jackson. Photographs by CLIVE ARROWSMITH

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First Episodes

Susan Wolff is used to friends regularly spinning her around and exclaiming over the clever clothes she wears, many of them picked up on working trips to the US and Hong Kong. As head of design in her husband's manufacturing company, S.R. Gent, which supplies a large chunk of Marks & Spencer's more fashion-conscious clothes, she is a knowledgeable and stylish dresser. Since the barrage of pleas from friends wanting similar items seemed to focus on one particular label, Episode, Wolff decided to launch her discovery here.

On March 8 the first Episode shop opens in Knightsbridge, with a second in Bath at the end of that month, building to a nationwide chain. Episode introduces to British customers the sort of medium-priced, stylish basics that are already a hit in the US, where Episode now has 23 stores with 12 more planned for this year; there are a further 13 (called Toppo) in Hong Kong.

Episode, launched by Jeffrey and Christine Fang, is a thoroughly international company. Its designer, Caroline Freeman, is Scottish-born, but has been based on Seventh Avenue for eight years. The clothes are manufactured in Hong Kong and Micronesia. Fabrics are mainly the heavy washed silk and fine 100 per cent wool gabardine that feel so good and hang flatteringly. Much of the success of the line is due to a constant flow of fresh ideas and styles that add up to a wardrobe of affordable, hard-working classics.

Herringbone weave and striped linen, or plain linen with self-coloured embroidery detailing, arrive later in the spring. Batik prints and classic foulard

prints in silks will be introduced for summer in colours to tone or match the spicy shades - saffron, paprika, acid green and nutmeg - that mix with Episode's neutrals of navy, charcoal, white and beige.

Prices range from £99 to £159 for a jacket, £139 for a fashionable washed silk jumpsuit, and £79 for a calf-length skirt in linen or pleated georgette. Stretchy cotton bodies are priced at £29 and a washed silk vest or camisole is £39. Shoes (all £89), jewellery and a good range of cotton and linen sweaters complete the Episode wardrobe.

Episode is at 9-13 Brompton Road, SW3 and 5 Union Street, Bath, both opening next month.

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In March, British explorers Sir Ranulph Fennes and Dr. Mike Stroud will attempt to walk, unassisted, the 525 miles from Siberia to the North Pole across the most treacherous terrain in the world. The conquest of the North Pole without airborne supplies, dog teams or any external support is widely seen as the last great physical challenge on Earth.

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● WASTE MANAGEMENT REPORT 28,29
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● SPORT 37-42

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

THE POUND

US dollar
1.7035 (+0.0075)
W German mark
2.8551 (+0.0101)
Exchange Index
89.9 (+0.2)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1613.5 (-23.1)
FT-SE 100
2297.1 (-28.8)
USM (Datastream)
154.57 (-0.64)
Market report, page 25

Ashtead
up 50% at
half time

Ashtead Group, the hired plant supplier, has turned in a 51 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £3.64 million for the six months to October. Earnings per share are 24 pence up at 13.3p, the interim dividend is to rise by 0.35p to 1p. *Times, page 22*

Reliant falls

Reliant Group saw pre-tax profits fall from £2.32 million to £1.94 million after exceptional reorganization costs. But the full-year dividend is raised from 0.5p to 0.75p. *Times, page 22*

Inflation rises

Inflation averaged 6 per cent in OECD countries last year after 4.8 per cent the previous year. The Netherlands had the lowest inflation at 1.1 per cent while Turkey was the highest with 69.6 per cent.

STOCK MARKETS

New York:	Dow Jones	Closed
Nikkei Average	37222.80	(-237.72)
Hong Kong:	Hang Seng	2968.00 (+28.75)
Amsterdam:	CEB Tendency	109.1 (-1.2)
Sydney:	AO	1645.9 (-4.6)
Frankfurt:	DAX	1809.19 (-24.47)
Brussels:	General	5922.57 (+32.14)
Paris:	CAK	507.08 (-1.97)
London:	FT-30	1613.5 (-23.1)
	FT-100	2297.1 (-28.8)
	FT Gold Mines	362.3 (+4.2)
	FT Euro Stoxx	50.34 (-1.48)
	FT Govt Bonds	79.89 (-0.59)

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RUBES:	Eng China Clay	373p (+8p)
	Devon & Met 'A'	275p (+10p)
	Darwent Holdings	745p (+10p)
	Priest Mariani	282p (+15p)
	TIF Europe	572p (+25p)
	European Units	572p (+25p)
FALLS:	Glaxo	725p (-17p)
	A Kershaw	580p (-30p)
	Nu-Swift	467p (-10p)
	Allied Lyons	478p (-8p)
	Bass	877p (-8p)
	Hemmerson 'A'	750p (-13p)
	Flash-PS	185p (-10p)
	Peat Marwick	702p (-12p)
	Cable & Wireless	545p (-10p)
	Polly Peck	389p (-9p)
	BCC	525p (-8p)
	Carson Comm	705p (-10p)
	Wicksons	750p (-10p)
	Courtauld	374p (-11p)
Closing prices		24976
SEAG Volume		314.3m

INTEREST RATES

London:	Bank Base:	15%
	3-month bill:	15%
	6-month bill:	14.5%
	12-month bill:	14.5%
	US Prime Rate:	10%
	Federal Funds:	8.75%
	3-month Treasury Bill:	7.89-7.97%
	30-year bonds:	100%-100.75%

CURRENCIES

London:	New York
£: \$1.7035	\$: £1.6977
£: DM2.8551	DM: £1.6750
£: FF2.3387	FF: £1.4910
£: FRF7.7031	FRF: £1.2925
£: Yen143.52	Yen: £1.4352
£: Index89.9	Index: 89.9
ECU 20.715981	SDR 20.785958
ECU1.366782	SDR1.275513

GOLD

London:	AM \$416.95	PM \$416.50
	close \$416.50-417.00	(244.25-244.75)
New York:	Comex \$417.25	417.75

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Apr):	\$19.60	bid (\$19.75)
Denotes Friday's close		

TOURIST RATES

Australia \$	Bank	2.177
Austria Sch	Bank	2.177
Belgium F	Bank	2.177
Denmark Kr	Bank	2.177
Finland Mk	Bank	2.177
France F	Bank	2.177
Germany DM	Bank	2.177
Greece Dr	Bank	2.177
Hong Kong \$	Bank	2.177
Ireland P	Bank	2.177
Italy Lit	Bank	2.177
Japan Yen	Bank	2.177
Netherlands Gld	Bank	2.177
Portugal Esc	Bank	2.177
South Africa Rd	Bank	2.177
Spain Ptas	Bank	2.177
Sweden Kr	Bank	2.177
Switzerland Fr	Bank	2.177
Turkey Lira	Bank	2.177
USA \$	Bank	2.177
Yugoslavia Dnr	Bank	2.177

TML consortium still fails to ratify loan agreement

Tunnel peace delayed

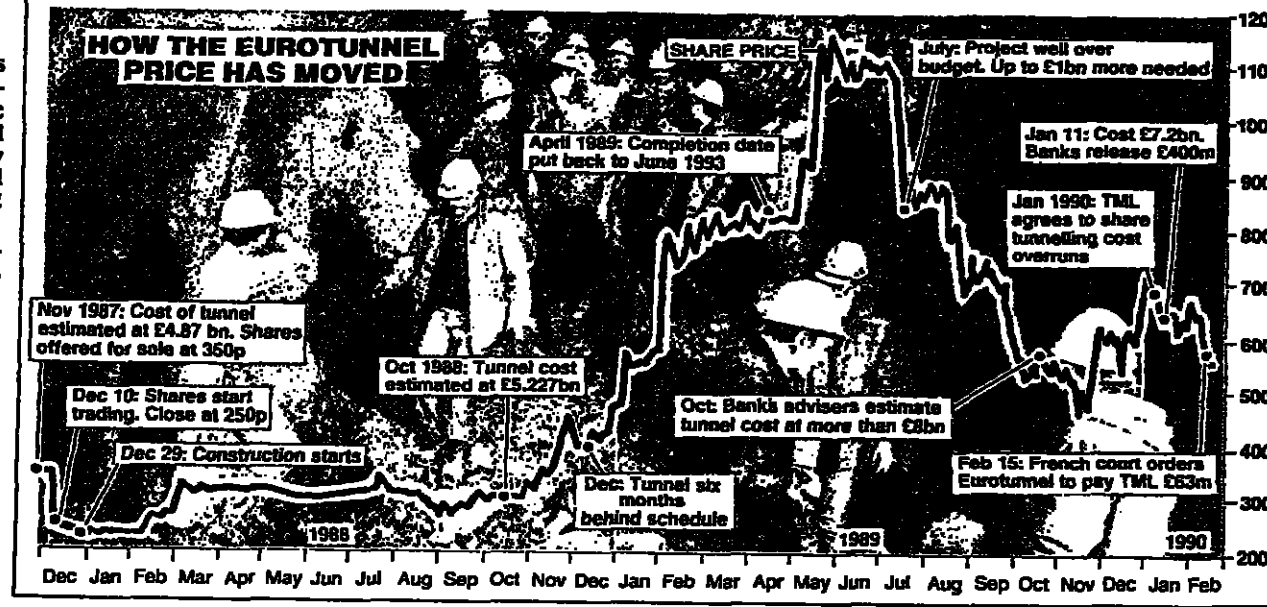
By Michael Tate
Deputy City Editor

The 10 construction groups comprising Transmanche-Link, which is building the Channel tunnel, have still failed to ratify the January loan agreement that would ensure the future of the £7.2 billion project.

A statement detailing further key management changes had been expected last night, after an announcement by Eurotunnel earlier in the day that further talks with TML and the agent banks had "made progress".

The statement was delayed, apparently because of the difficulty in getting the consortium members together. It is thought the agreement will be confirmed by midday today.

News of the holdup came too late to affect the share price, which had rallied sharply when it was thought agreement was close. Having slumped from 553p to 495p, it bounced back to end at 573p. The price had been marked down hard on the back of the dispute and a warning from M André Bénard, the French chairman, that the tunnel



might not be completed if the row continued. The statement is expected to include details of a further management reshuffle, including the appointment of a senior executive from Bechtel, the US engineering group.

The new man would act as the so-called "buffer" between

Mr Alastair Morton and TML. It is Mr Morton's role which is at the heart of the dispute between Eurotunnel and TML.

Last week, he relinquished his co-chairmanship of Eurotunnel to become chief executive, but TML is thought to have argued for the appoint-

ment of a new senior executive for the day-to-day management of the project, and provide direct contact with the consortium. The new man is expected to take over the role of Dr Tony Ridley, named as managing director of the construction project.

TML, which comprises the

10 British and French companies engaged on the project, in the meantime has refrained from adding its signature to the ratification of the January financing agreement.

Once TML signs, Eurotunnel's 208 bankers will release further tranches of the £5 billion loan agreed in January,

and the project can then proceed. There is thought to be no question of substance left unresolved between the parties. It is understood that the only problem has been the physical difficulty of getting everybody into the same place at the same time.

The earlier statement said Eurotunnel had resolved the "differences of opinion" between the two camps that could lead to renewed with-

drawals from the £5 billion syndicated loan facilities committed to the project. The earlier statement also said that "further talks between Eurotunnel, TML and the agent banks have made progress". It is hoped to issue a further statement today.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Transport Secretary, said today that there was no need for the Government to intervene in the row. The current dispute involved "a management problem which they are sorting out, and I am sure it will be sorted out."

Japanese rates expected to rise

By Rodney Lord
Economics Editor

The Japanese official discount rate is expected to rise after Sunday's election which returned the government with a reduced majority. The rate could rise by 0.75 of a percentage point to 5 per cent.

Miss Cathy Savage of Nomura Research Institute said: "Markets are focusing on an interest rate hike, but it's more likely the Bank of Japan will wait and see for the moment."

In particular the authorities may want to wait for the result of the East German election and its implications for German monetary union.

Mr Ryutaro Hashimoto, the Japanese finance minister, gave warning that he was still concerned about the weakness of the yen, which rose slightly from ¥144.10 to the dollar to ¥144.50. Bond markets remained depressed in anticipation of higher official rates. Market rates are already discounting a rise of at least 0.75 of a percentage point.

Dealers said that apart from the long-awaited rise in interest rates the stronger-than-expected showing of the ruling party gave the government a mandate to negotiate in imminent trade talks with the US. *Comment, page 23*

GrandMet has an alternative buyer for its breweries

By Martin Waller

Grand Metropolitan has another potential buyer if talks over the purchase of its brewing operations by Elders DXL, the Australian group, fall through. Mr Allen Sheppard, the chairman, told the annual meeting.

"These negotiations are with Elders and, incidentally, with another party. We generally work on belt and braces," he said.

But Mr Sheppard refused to give further details on the expected assets swap, which is likely to see the sale of GrandMet's five breweries, Truman, Watney, Usher, Websters and Ruddles, and the acquisition of Elders' network of 5,000 Courage public houses.

One additional difficulty remains the funding of the deal - the Courage houses have more than £1 billion of debt attached to them, which Mr Sheppard said categorically he did not intend to assume.

He also hit out at "rubbish rumours" about a possible cash call, reassuring shareholders: "We've absolutely no intention of having a rights issue."

Mr Sheppard added that there are two "viable horses" in the race to acquire the breweries, but that he believed Elders remains "the preferred horse" because of GrandMet's long relationship with it and Mr John Elliott, its chairman - in this country GrandMet distributes Elders' Foster's lager brand.

However, there is no formal proposal drawn up yet. It is thought that foreign brewers such as Carlsberg and Anheuser Busch, which already have trading links with Mr Sheppard's group, might be alternative buyers. They are,



Belt and braces: Allen Sheppard and Sir John Harvey-Jones

in any event, likely to be consulted over the outcome because of the links. But it is thought that any deal, once it is worked out, will involve the Australians with another party. Mr Sheppard said he expected the disposal of the entire brewing business to take place as one deal.

"It is a very complex piece of intellectual chess," he said. "It would be foolhardy and against your interests and the company's interests for me to stand up here and reveal all the cards in our negotiations," he told the meeting.

As to the timing, GrandMet had said "fairly consistently" that this spring is the deadline, but he accepted that various apparent leaks from the negotiations might mean some sort of interim statement, giving an outline of the deal, had to be made this week.

Elders has its own interim figures to end-December due on Friday. But the Australian company refused to say yesterday if these would coincide

with an announcement. However, it is widely expected the figures will be preceded by the sale of its 23 per cent stake in Scottish & Newcastle Breweries.

The eventual structure of the deal will be "financially attractive to the profit and loss account," which analysts take to mean earnings per share-enhancing, and will be "strategically relevant," Mr Sheppard added.

He accepted that GrandMet is under pressure to close it, not least because of the effects on its employees in the brewing business - "You can't hang the poor devils out forever," he said.

● The Department of Trade and Industry has said it will not refer the £545 million cash purchase of Whitbread and Co's spirits division by Allied-Lyons to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Whitbread announced the sale on December 22. It said then that the net book value of the assets being sold amounted to about £140 million.

Shock for British staff as US seeks comfort
Drexel UK dealers face pay-offs of under £600

By Neil Bennett

Drexel Burnham Lambert Holdings, the insolvent British offshoot of the collapsed US securities house, has been forced to sack more than half its staff with pay-offs of less than £600 each.

Drexel, which went to court last week to appoint an administrator, has made 210 of its 377 staff redundant. They will leave the group with only a statutory maximum entitlement of £800 before tax for the time they worked in February plus outstanding holiday pay.

Many of the staff were commodities and financial futures dealers estimated to be earning more than £50,000 a year. They will have to apply for redundancy pay as unsecured creditors, with no guarantee of more money.

The sackings come after a weekend review of the three companies which went into administration - Drexel

Burnham Lambert Holdings, Limited and Securities. Almost all trading staff have been sacked since the companies have stopped dealings.

Mr Tim Hayward, the administrator from KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock, said he was keeping on 84 employees, mainly senior management staff, "for some weeks" to complete outstanding bargains and collect debts.

He is trying to realize

Cocoa transfer

As part of the winding-down, Drexel Limited transferred its cocoa futures trading book to Raffo MacLaine International, a rival commodities dealer, on February 15. Peat Marwick said it hoped trading on the book would return to normal quickly under its new owners.

It blamed the delay in settling bargains on the holiday in the US, which had created difficulties in matching currencies in the right time zones. The Bank said this extension would be the last.

Former clients take action over loss-making futures fund

Shearson being sued for \$4.7m

By Our City Staff

Shearson Lehman Hutton, the United States securities house, is being sued in London for at least \$4.7 million by former clients who claim Shearson broke a series of financial regulations when it managed a loss-making futures fund for them.

The case, reported by the *Financial Compliance Watch* newsletter, could become an important test for the two-year-old Financial Services Act.

Mr Mohamed Albawardi, and his son Mr Khaled Albawardi, who together run a wholesale company in Saudi Arabia, are claiming that a Shearson broker encouraged them to open a \$513,000 discretionary futures fund with the firm without finding out about their financial situation, and did not properly explain the risks they were taking.

They claim this broke the rules of the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers, the regulatory body to which Shearson belongs.

The rules state any futures salesman must find out his clients' financial circumstances.

If Shearson had obeyed the AFB rules, the Albawardis claim, they would have seen the risks and not opened a futures account.

They are claiming back their trading losses, plus interest.

The Albawardis are being represented by Norton Rose, the City solicitor, and the two sides are currently preparing the evidence.

Unless they settle out of court, the case should come up for trial within a year.

A spokesman for Shearson said: "The claim is totally without merit and we are defending it vigorously." He refused to comment further.

Shearson is believed to be making the defence that the Albawardis were experienced investors and gave most of the buy and sell orders themselves.

They also claim that some of the transactions were large enough to be exempt from FSA regulations.

Shearson ran the Albawardis' account between October 24 and May 3, and also kept up to \$17 million on deposit for them.

Some of this was later used for margin calls after the futures account started to make large losses.

The Albawardis say they were never told this could be used to make good their losses on futures. AFB rules say that a futures broker must make this clear.

Trading on the futures account was heavy. On March 6, the \$513,000 fund turned over £120 million in dollar/sterling contracts.

The Albawardis were set regular telexes showing how the fund was doing, but on April 25, Shearson asked them for \$1.29 million to back margin calls on the fund.

The Financial Services Act came into force in April 1988, but has yet to be fully tested in court.

Now, solicitors in the City are hoping this case may point their way to future actions against broking firms.

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TEMPUS

Cheap imports dull FII's sparkle

FII group, the Lotus shoe manufacturing company, is a shining example of how to survive in a difficult market. It is a tightly-run company, investing heavily in new technology with a clear idea of what it wants to achieve. It has £7.8 million in the bank and is diversifying successfully into scientific instruments.

But the best management in the world can do little to combat the problems of cheap imports, unseasonable weather and an excess of shoe shops on the high street. Profits peaked in 1987 and it is only now that group profits are expected to recover to beyond that £7.18 million high-water mark.

Half-year results to November suggest the group is well on the way to the £8.3 million forecast for this year by Hoare, Govett. Interim pre-tax profits rose from £2.23 million to £4.02 million and sales from £32.8 million to £37 million. Earnings per share are up from 16.6p to 18.8p. The interim dividend is up 14 per cent at 4p and the company is also paying a special 1p dividend to mark its silver jubilee.

On the shoe manufacturing side, the group has been investing about £3 million a year in the latest machinery, to help cut labour costs. FII produces 5 per cent of all the shoes sold in Britain, and in this half year produced more pairs of shoes than in any previous half year. Half of its shoes go to Marks and Spencer.

FII's chairman Mr Monty Sumray says the "buzz words" at the company are "quick response." He has been persuading customers that they are better off with an efficient British supplier than they are

with cheap Far Eastern imports. FII can turn an order around within three weeks, whereas a retailer wanting fresh supplies of a popular import may have to wait months.

Five years ago, the group diversified into high-tech scientific equipment such as blood testing equipment. The business now accounts for 14.7 per cent of the pre-tax profit, up from 5.9 per cent last year and Mr Sumray can envisage a time when the business accounts for more than 50 per cent of profits.

The shares, up 7p at 300p, are 10p off their high for the last 12 months and are on a p/e ratio of 7.8, assuming profits of £8.3 million this year. Before the 1987 crash, they were trading at 700p.

Given the strong management team and the lack of borrowings, it could be argued that the shares deserve a higher rating, but they may have to wait a while.

Reliant Group

The reborn Reliant Group heads into the 1990s with no shortage of problems. The share price is at a low of 25p, courtesy of a nasty spate of cash crisis rumours last month that prompted a fruitless complaint to the Stock Exchange.

The group, pending further developments, remains focused on housebuilding — in the South-east — on the production of a new model of the Scimitar SS1 sports car, which was largely ignored by the buying public last time around, and on Metrocab taxis.

Its roots go back to the old Reliant Robin three-wheeler,



Metrocab with its roots in the Robin Reliant: Christopher Johnson (left) with Carl Turpin

but the latest phase in its development came last May when Mr Christopher Johnson, deputy chairman, and Mr Carl Turpin, chief executive, climbed behind the wheel by injecting their private housebuilding interests via a reverse takeover.

Another link with the past was severed by the resignation of the chairman for 21 years, Mr John Nash, announced with the full-year figures yesterday. His replacement is the motor industry stalwart Lord Stokes of Leyland.

Pre-tax profits for the year to end-September came in at

£1.94 million for the merged group, against a comparable £2.32 million, after reorganisation costs of £719,000 led to losses on the manufacturing side. This year the group could theoretically make £4 million, depending on how fast it can pull back from housebuilding in favour of commercial and industrial development.

An offer for the bulk of its housing stock is already on the table from a housing fund, at the £3.5 million the homes are carried at on the books.

The shares still look pretty speculative. Gamblers might care to take the view that

Reliant has seen the nadir of its fortunes widows and orphans should steer clear.

Ashtead

Any management can perform well when times are good — the trick is to keep up the momentum when conditions turn down. Ashtead Group, one of the fastest expanding plant hire companies on the market, built up an enviable reputation as the building boom gathered momentum. Can it maintain progress as construction activity slackens off?

So far, so good. Pre-tax profits rose by 51 per cent to £3.64 million in the half-year to October, roughly in line with sales, up from £10 million to £15 million. Admittedly, £3.2 million of that turnover increase came from Reliant Plant, whose 16 depots were cobbled into Ashtead's network at the end of 1988. But earnings per share were still 24 per cent ahead at 13.3p.

The Reliant buy — not to be confused with Reliant Group — helped beef up the company's presence in the Midlands and North, which was just as well. Mr Peter Lewis, chairman, notes that demand for traditional items such as dumpers, rollers and compressors has weakened in parts of the South East and that this process has intensified in the second half.

Mr Lewis hopes such features as a monthly profits sharing scheme and sophisticated financial reporting will enable Ashtead to weather any recession in better shape than its competitors.

At the same time, poor industry conditions may make it possible to make acquisitions at more advantageous prices — Mr Lewis has already bought the site for one new depot from the receiver.

Brokers are looking for profits of £7.8 million and earnings of 28.2p this year, leaving the shares at 278p on a prospective p/e ratio of around 10. While that might look mean set against the 100 per cent annual earnings growth since its USM debut in 1986, Ashtead may have more difficulty escaping the industry's problems than Mr Lewis's confidence suggests.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Eagle Trust sells Swift to its management

Eagle Trust, the troubled engineering and film camera concern, has sold its electrical goods distribution subsidiary, Swift Electrical Wholesalers, to Swift's management to help reduce Eagle's £39 million of borrowings. The sale will bring in an immediate £1.26 million. A company owned by Mr Jim Swift, Swift's managing director, has paid £1.8 million cash for the subsidiary, less an inter-company loan of £538,000.

In addition, Eagle has received a £500,000 dividend from Swift and a further £150,000 has been held pending the outcome of a tax dispute. In 1988 Swift made pre-tax profits of £404,000, although this fell to just £63,000 in the 12 months to last December. Swift's net assets on completion were £1.56 million.

Rank rights issue success

Rank Organisation said it had received 96.07 per cent acceptances for its rights issue of 54.53 million new ordinary shares at 67p per share. Rank announced its £37.4 million net cash call on January 25 and that the rights proceeds would be used to fund expansion. The shares not taken up had been sold at a premium of 80p each over the subscription price, the company said.

P&D boycott denial

UBS Phillips & Drew, the broker, has denied it is being boycotted by fund managers in a protest against its refusal to pay compensation to Blue Arrow shareholders. "The door is still open to institutions," said Mr Geoffrey Redman Brown, a P&D director. "Relations have not broken down."

Panel clears Trans World

The Takeover Panel has cleared Trans World Communications, the former Miss World group headed by Mr Owen Oyston, of breaching the Takeover Code by offering inducements during last year's battle for control of Piccadilly Radio. It was alleged Mr Oyston had offered incentives to a key shareholder to vote the shares in Miss World's favour. The panel said it had found no breach.

Feltrim in bid talks

Feltrim Mining, the Third Market Irish mining exploration company run by Mr Conor Hanrahan, the son of the Irish premier, has made an offer for Connors Minerals, an unquoted company which operates a chemical process to extract precious minerals from waste materials by non-toxic leaching, effectively making a reverse takeover of Feltrim. The offer is one Feltrim for each Connors share. Assuming full acceptance, 6.95 million new Feltrim shares will be issued.

EC merger control needs co-ordinated effort says Borrie

By Colin Narbrough

The European Community's failure to achieve a "one-stop shop" for merger control underlines the need for national and EC authorities to co-ordinate their efforts, to avoid clogging the wheels of commerce unnecessarily, according to Sir Gordon Borrie.

Sir Gordon, the Director General of Fair Trading, delivered his message yesterday to a Bonn conference on the implications of new EC merger regulations.

Sir Gordon said adoption of the regulations was an important event in the development of the EC and in competition policy generally.

He described it as the "biggest step" for EC competition policy since Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty of Rome, which have provided a legal basis for combating anti-competitive practices.

He voiced confidence in the system passing the basic tests for merger control — to stop anti-competitive mergers and leave the rest unimpeded.

Although the commission and member states had sought to establish a "one-stop shop" for scrutinizing mergers, Sir Gordon said it was now clear that "more than one stop would often be inescapable. Both national and Community authorities will often be involved in a single case."

He said the "one-stop shop" had to be seen as an ideal, rather than an accomplished fact. There were reasons why a company planning a merger might consider consulting national and EC authorities.

First, there was possible uncertainty over whether a takeover, particularly a contested bid, exceeded the thresholds qualifying it for



Borrie: confidence in system vetting by Brussels. These are a combined worldwide turnover of Ecu5 billion (£3.5 billion), or EC-wide sales of more than Ecu250 million.

Other doubts could arise over whether mergers above the thresholds were impeding competition in a distinct market in one member state, or whether "legitimate interests," such as defence, would interfere.

Sir Gordon said: "If companies have any doubt on just one of these matters, they may feel it prudent to seek to resolve them by approaching both sets of authorities at the very outset, shopping at two stops, not one, to avoid inconvenient and late intervention."

Without a guaranteed one-stop-shop, Sir Gordon said all authorities should strive to ensure mergers which do not impair competition should suffer the "minimum of impediment or delay."

He saw the greater pace and pressure of merger activity compelling national and EC competition authorities to intensify their long-standing co-operation.

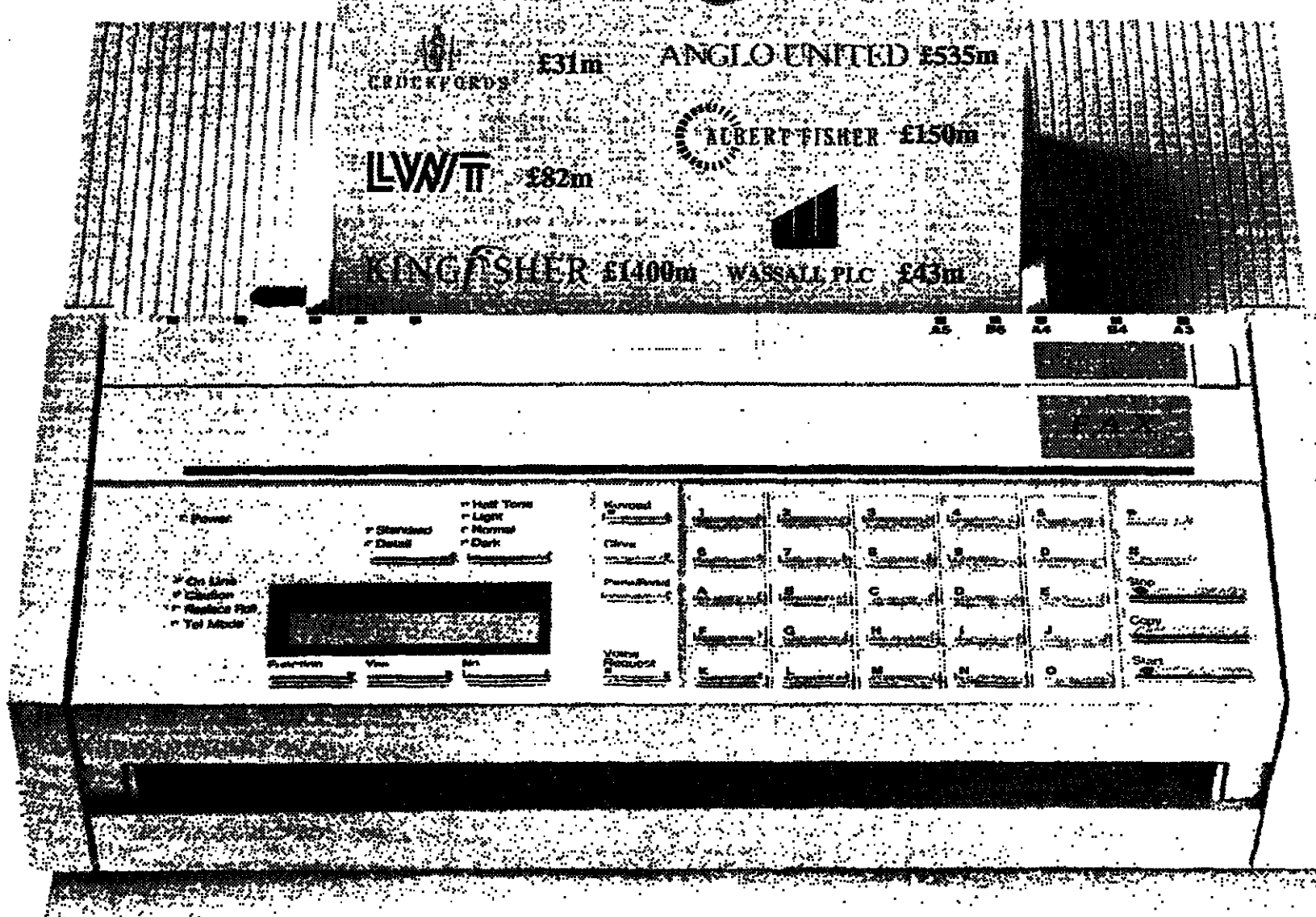
Pre-tax loss at Crowther

John Edward Crowther, the Huddersfield yarn spinner which is a holding company of JEC Investments, reports a pre-tax loss of £118,000 in the six months to end-September, against a profit of £586,000 last time, on turnover down

from £7.51 million to £6.65 million.

The company, which only has preference shareholders, said that the high interest rate has cut demand for its products during the current period, resulting in the trading loss.

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هكذا من الأصل

CBI drive to encourage more private investors

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

The Confederation of British Industry is calling for educational initiatives in schools and workplaces to tell people about managing savings and the "pros and cons" of share ownership.

The CBI wants a new generation of knowledgeable "Sifts", which, unlike the present one, has the know-how to develop the scope of shareholdings. Detailed application of the initiatives is being studied by the wider share ownership task force set up by the CBI to encourage more people to become investors.

The task force has identified the need for such moves after

a survey, which pointed to the many people inheriting substantial sums from the first generation involved in home ownership.

They will have to understand how to deal with investment, yet the new share-owning generation, beneficiaries of privatization share issues, is seen as a "silent and stagnant army" of private investors.

About 11 million Britons hold shares in Stock Exchange-listed companies — about one in four of the adult population. About 60 per cent of them became shareholders through privatization issues. The highest concentration of

share ownership is in the 35 to 59 age group.

But only a minority are active buyers and sellers. Less than 20 per cent has bought shares through stockbrokers or banks and less than 40 per cent has ever sold shares.

About 40 per cent of those questioned had no idea of where to buy shares.

Sir Peter Thompson, chairman of NCF and the task force leader, said: "We found no evidence to suggest that the new generation of private investors would build their own private equity portfolios through privatization issues. The highest concentration of

share ownership is in the 35 to 59 age group.

The survey, by Harris Research, did find employee share schemes are becoming more popular. Nearly 40 per cent of adults believed staff should have a stake in the company for which they worked. About 2 million employees own £5 billion worth of shares and options.

Among non-owners of shares 29 per cent thought them too risky.

Others said they did not have the funds to invest or that they preferred to put money with the banks or building societies because they knew more about them.

Managers in £3.65m buyout at Longstaff

By Jon Ashworth

Baillie Longstaff, the specialist insurance broker, is being bought by its management for £3.65 million. The deal, led by Candover Investments, will free at least £600,000 for new projects, including a strong push on to the Continent.

Mr Ted Baillie, managing director of Baillie Longstaff, said the company was "in agreement" with its first major client in France. It plans to begin operating in Paris within two months and hopes to expand into West Germany, Holland and Spain.

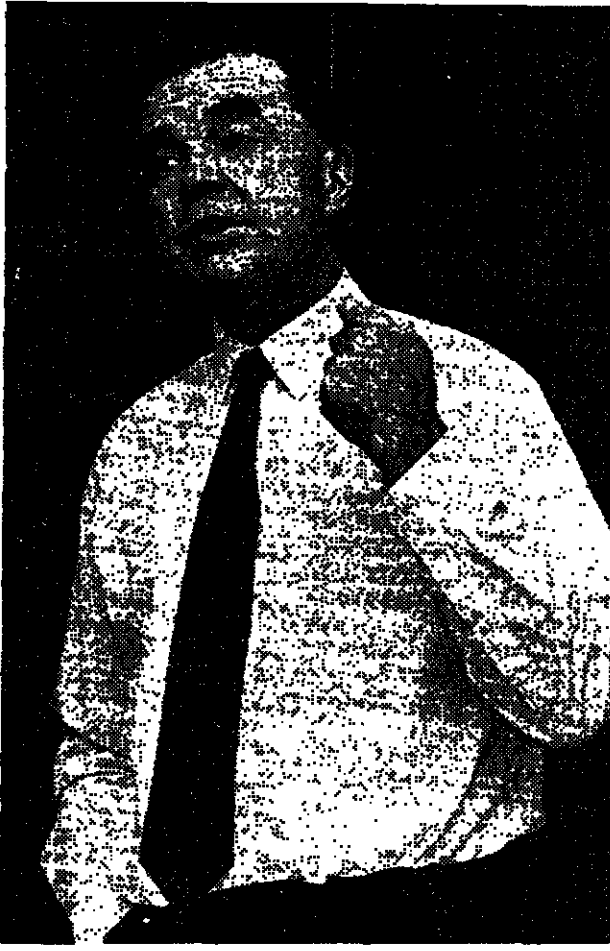
Mr Baillie said: "We felt we wanted some stronger institutional backing to broaden the base to do acquisitions. We are seeking suitable partners on the Continent."

Richards Longstaff Insurance Holdings, the former parent, will retain an initial stake of 9 per cent. Robert Fleming and Henderson Administration both hold 9 per cent stakes, while Candover Investments and the Candover 1987 Fund hold nearly 30 per cent. The remainder is held by the Baillie Longstaff management.

Mr Nicholas Lund, chief executive of Richards Longstaff, a Lloyd's broker, said he was "very pleased" with the terms of the deal.

Baillie Longstaff, formed in January 1988, specializes in motor, household and extended warranty business. It expects to generate gross premiums of more than £15 million this year.

Wooley to chair Parkway Group



Into action again: Moger Wooley, new chairman at Parkway

Group, the Unilever Securities Market pre-press production company, has appointed Mr Moger Wooley, the former chief executive of the DRG packaging and stationery group, as chairman.

Mr Wooley spent 30 years with DRG, holding a number of senior management positions before joining the board

in 1979, and was chief executive from 1985 until last year.

Mr Wooley's appointment completes the restructuring of Parkway's board and follows last week's appointment of Mr Mike Emery as UK managing director. Mr John McKinnis stepped down as Parkway's chief executive last September.

Enterprise takes 25% stake in pipeline

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Enterprise Oil, Britain's leading independent oil company created from the former oil assets of British Gas, has taken a 25 per cent share in a new gas pipeline project. It will allow oil companies to challenge British Gas for major new industrial contracts on the eastern edge of London.

A new high-pressure pipeline costing about £150 million will bring gas from the Bacton gas terminal on the Norfolk coast to the Thames estuary and into a new local transmission system.

Enterprise will be a 25 per cent co-venturer in the project with Gas Transmission UK, which announced its plans late last year.

Changes in the law mean that GT will be able to offer its pipeline system to the oil companies operating in the southern basin of the North Sea who will now be able to offer supplies direct to large commercial customers.

The route of the large-diameter pipeline is now being discussed with planning authorities, landowners and the Department of Energy, and work is scheduled to start in early 1992.

Quadrant Gas, a joint venture between Shell and Esso, has signed the first commercial contract to use the British Gas national pipeline system to transport gas to industrial customers. The contract will start on March 1 and covers the transportation of gas from St Fergus, Grampian.

BUSINESS LETTERS

Finance rules at a cost

From Mr John B. Harris

Sir, Having worked for 30 years in a major manufacturing industry, first as a scientist and later on the recruitment and deployment of senior staff, I am concerned that the recent judgement of the House of Lords, in Caparo Industries v Dickman and others, is another step towards the domination of the world of employment by chartered accountants.

I saw, 20 or so years ago, how the chartered accountancy employers boarded the graduate recruitment scene and instituted practices to suit only themselves.

I find it disturbing that as many as 11 per cent or so of university graduates entering permanent employment in the United Kingdom go into chartered accountancy, when that figure is set beside 21 per cent into manufacturing industry or 29 per cent if you include building, civil engineering and public utilities.

It may be argued that the chartered accountants provide training towards a valuable and well recognised professional qualification.

They do, and at the same time get a great deal of advantage in auditing which they would be hard pressed to get anyone other than trainees to do.

It also seems wrong that there is a widespread perception of the chartered accountancy training as the equivalent of a full-time MBA from a good business school, which it is not.

Again, I wonder whether financial, chartered accountancy is the ideal background for the diversification into management consultancy, when many of the affairs that they deal with seem to need social rather than financial understanding — the Notting Hill Carnival, lead in petrol and the running of a private-sector hospital spring to mind.

Perhaps my concerns are summed up by what a well-informed person said to me, bemoaning the state of the industrial economy, that management is dominated by finance, and the finance function sees training as a cost rather than an investment.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN B. HARRIS,
31 Princedale Road, W11,
February 15.

Taxing poll tax

From Mr Michael Plumb

Sir, Many self-employed people work from home, and are able to claim a proportion of their rates against tax assessments. They will not be able to make any such claim for Poll Tax payments.

This nasty little change will not endear the Government to the self-employed.

Yours etc,
M. PLUMB,
104 Drive Mansions, SW6,
February 13.

Give Governor's job to Walters

From Mr Sudhir Mulji

Sir, At the time Nigel Lawson resigned, there were all sorts of dire predictions that the markets would collapse because the City and investors worldwide had confidence only in him. Some of us, who supported Alan Walters (The Times, November 4), thought otherwise and breathed a sigh of relief when Lawson resigned. Since then, sterling has appreciated, the stock market has stabilised and City firms like Phillips & Drew in the latest Economic Briefing (February 5) are predicting that the economy will be better poised by 1991.

In discussing the degree of recession required to put things right, they say: "The output punishment must be commensurate with the scale of the major growth crime committed under Mr Lawson's chancellorship."

Now that the former Chancellor's folly is widely acknowledged, should we not also accept that Sir Alan Walters has been vindicated? For his courageous advice should Mrs Thatcher not atone for her Government's sins by persuading him to take on Mr Delors by making him Governor of the Bank of England?

Yours faithfully,
SUDHIR MULJI,
Chairman and Managing Director,
The Great Eastern Shipping Company,
Abford House, Wilton Road,
London, SW1.

Wrong medicine for a fading patient

From Prof James S. Cull

Sir, The unbiased and objective mind, aware of the examples provided by known historical facts, and convinced by reasoned exposition, accepts that certain notions are not tenable. The Earth, for instance, is not flat and one does not fall off the edge when proceeding westwards.

Yet we are all being asked to swallow the supposedly rational proposition that the highest interest rates in Western Europe will somehow assist in the reduction of rates of inflation, when the facts of history show the opposite to have been true. A minimum lending rate of 6 per cent or less would not only reverse the trend of spiralling inflation (which is far higher than any official figures pretend) but would stop the growing lists of failing businesses from becoming very much longer.

There are countless other attractions of a low interest rate that will be obvious to anyone who knows anything

about basic business and elementary common sense, commodities that seem to be absent at the Treasury and the Bank of England.

What is desperately needed is a revaluation of the currency on rational lines, with a unit equivalent to the Deutschmark as the basic element; a drastic reduction in basic rates of interest; a huge investment in infrastructure, especially in a transport system fully integrated with Europe and developed as a totality rather than inadequately and piecemeal; and control of imports from outside the EEC.

At the present rate, the medicine is going to kill the patient off very painfully; it certainly will not effect a cure.

I am Sir, your appalled and obedient servant,
JAMES STEVENS CURL,
2 The Coach House,
Burley on the Mill,
Oakham,
Rutland,
Leicestershire.

Role model for an independent Old Lady

From W. Grey

Sir, The "apparent U-turn" by Herr Karl Otto Pöhl, president of West Germany's Bundesbank, over East-West German monetary union was, you claimed (leader, February 10), "a nice demonstration of the limits of the Bundesbank's vaunted independence".

But, sir, wouldn't you agree that a central bank (monetary authority) with limited but real independence, and an enviable track record to boot, is still infinitely preferable to one with little or none? Who, of all people, are we to adopt a superior air? Clearly, on a far-reaching "political" issue like

Low blow to kick Ashcroft

From Mr Stephen J. Wilkins

Sir, I regret that your correspondent John Stevens, (Business Letters, January 30) when criticising Mr Ashcroft of Coloroll seemed to typify this country's attitude to entrepreneurs and that is "when they stumble let's make sure we well and truly kick them down."

Mr Stevens seems to forget that in the early eighties Mr Ashcroft drove a washed-out wallpaper manufacturer in Nelson, Lancashire, to the market success that Coloroll became.

He seems also to forget that the shareholders probably purchased at well below the share's peak and in any event "shares can go up as well as down."

Additionally, he forgets that Mr Ashcroft has worked, risked and innovated for his salary to far greater an extent than the rest of us and finally your correspondent forgets that this country will do better if our successful companies are supported not just during their meteoric rise but more importantly when they falter.

Perhaps if Mr Stevens and those like him purchased a few yards of Mr Ashcroft's carpet the company's fortunes would more rapidly improve.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN J. WILKINS,
Stephen Wilkins Associates,
Glendale Business Centre,
Deeside Industrial Estate,
Deeside,
Cwyd,
January 30.

Poll tax anomalies

From Mrs Alison Maguire

Dear Sir, I have just received a letter from the Secretary of State for the Environment, explaining the new business rating system.

One reason he gives for the establishment of a "uniform national poundage" is the variation between rates set by different local authorities.

"At present each local authority sets its own rate poundage. Some businesses face a rate more than three times higher than others... And the rates can rise steeply, and with little warning, from one year to the next, which makes it difficult for firms to plan ahead."

It seems ironic the new Business Rate should be correcting anomalies of this kind at precisely the same time as the new Poll Tax is introducing them (The Times, February 5).

Just substitute "adults" for "businesses/firms" in the passage above, and Chris Patten has described the situation perfectly.

Yours sincerely,
ALISON MAGUIRE,
Managing Partner,
Schofield Maguire,
Nixons Hall,
Great Eversden,
Cambridge,
February 9.

Couples hit by curb on tax-free deposits

From Mr K. G. Gown

Sir, When married couples are being urged by the financial press to take advantage of the benefits of independent taxation, isn't it ironic that one of the ways of saving tax, as for example through the Government's National Savings Investment Account, where interest is paid gross, has just been restricted to a maximum

deposit of £25,000 (down from £100,000) as from January 1?

Is the Government up to one of its old tricks or have I missed something?

Yours faithfully,
K. G. GOWN,
Westgate Cottage,
23 Westgate,
Cowbridge,
South Glamorgan CF7 7AQ,
February 12.

Restored diplomatic relations remove difficulties

Fresh spur to Argentinian trade

By Our City Staff

An upsurge of interest in trade and investment opportunities in Argentina is likely in the wake of last week's decision to restore diplomatic relations between Britain and Argentina.

Mr Alan Tabbush, export development adviser for the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said the decision "removes practically every difficulty" between the two countries, and should be a further stimulus to trade.

Imports from Argentina have already recovered somewhat from their low point reached in the aftermath of the Falklands conflict, but exports of British goods are still only a

tiny fraction of the pre-conflict levels.

Mr Tabbush is currently putting the finishing touches to a trade delegation from Argentina to visit Britain this year.

Links between the two countries have been strengthened by the re-introduction of direct air links.

Despite Argentina's severe economic difficulties, largely caused by the budget deficit, Mr Tabbush believes the right legal and political framework for recovery has now been set in place by the government of President Carlos Menem.

One of the key elements in President Menem's strategy is

to push various state-owned enterprises such as the telephone company, the national airline and the railways, towards privatization.

Talks have already taken place between these companies and the privatized equivalents in Britain.

Observers believe that the lifting of restrictions on foreign investment and the moves being made to privatize the state monopolies may encourage the repatriation of funds held abroad by Argentinian nationals.

Because of the persistent weakness of the local currency, wealthy individuals seek to place their funds in

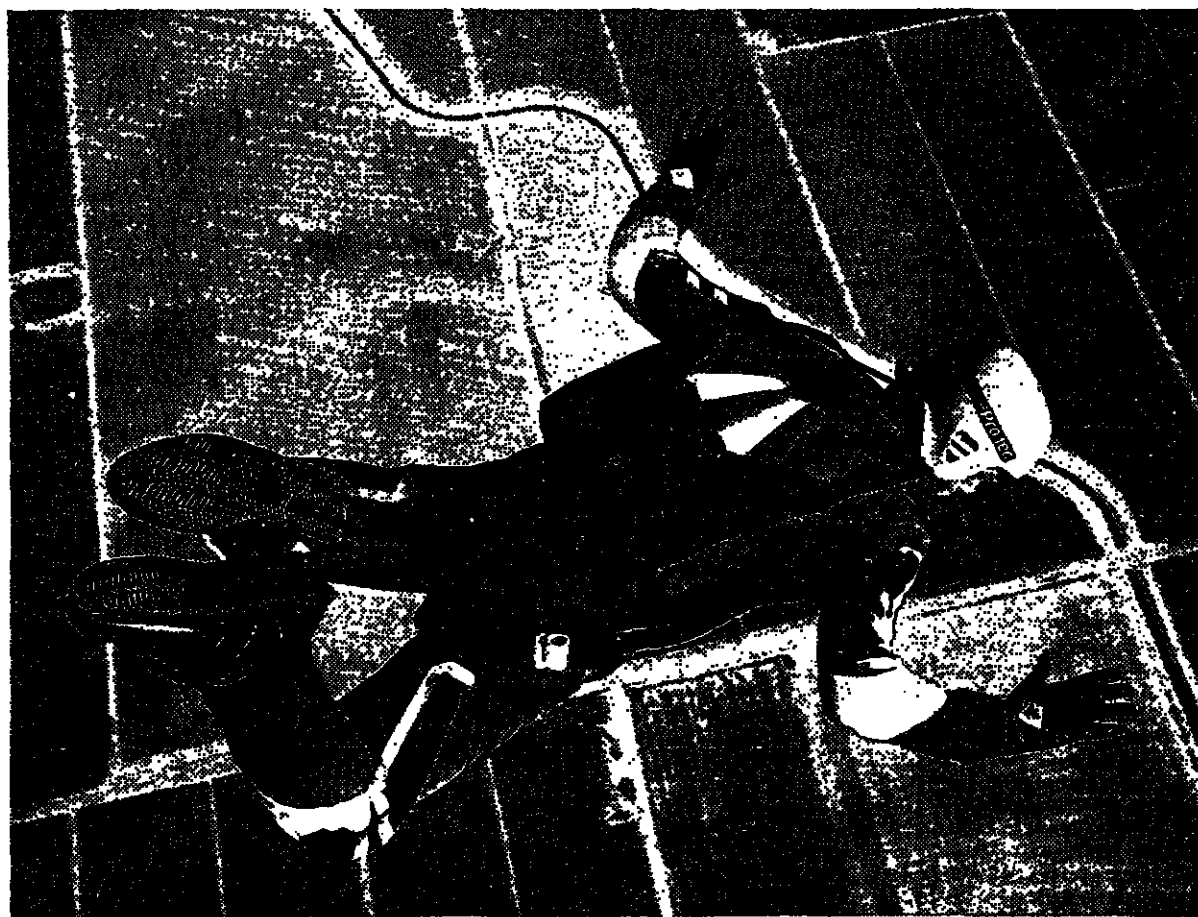
hard currencies.

It is estimated that private funds held abroad by Argentinian nationals are at least equal to the country's external debt.

The main impetus for investment will have to come, however, from overseas.

The Argentinian government is now hoping that the restoration of full diplomatic relations with Britain will encourage investment from Britain and other European countries.

The country is seen as a possible base for manufacturing in South America, as there is a high standard of education and costs are low.



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Lilley wins £35m orders

Lilley, the building group, has won contracts worth a total of £35 million. These include a £14.1 million order for Eden Construction, its subsidiary in the north of England, to design and construct an oxide fuel complex for British Nuclear Fuels.

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Barrick expects 30% expansion in earnings

By Colin Campbell, Mining Correspondent

American Barrick Resources, the North American gold mining company which was once poised to bid for Consolidated Gold Fields, yesterday reaffirmed its 1990 production target of 565,000 ounces of gold - and said it was still on course to produce more than one million ounces of gold in 1992. Mr Robert Smith, the

chief operating officer, said group operations were on target and going well.

Mr Jerry Garbutt, chief financial officer, added "we anticipate earnings growth of over 30 per cent for 1990."

An estimated 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the group's shares are held by European investors.

WORLD MARKETS

Nikkei slides on interest rate fears

Tokyo (Reuters) - Tokyo share prices closed lower after sliding in this trade as fear of interest rate rises took the spotlight from the national election results.

The Nikkei average closed 237.72 points, or 0.63 per cent lower, at 37,222.60 after easing 11.67 points on Friday.

"An excuse for market weakness has been election anxiety," Mr Marshall Auerback, fund manager of GT Management (Japan), said.

Talk that the Bank of Japan will soon raise its official discount rate outweighed the relief that the Liberal Democratic Party kept its majority. Volume was light with 330 million shares traded against 500 million on Friday, well below predictions for post-election trading.

Hong Kong

Follow-through buying inspired by last week's advance overcame a bout of mid-morning profit-taking to drive the Hang Seng index up 28.75 points to close at 2,968.00.

"There's more certainty regarding Hong Kong's political future," said Mr Philip Chan, manager of equities research at Mansion House Securities.

Turnover totalled HK\$1.61 billion (£121 million).

Johannesburg

The stock market closed quietly mixed after a day of hesitant and trendless trading as political uncertainties continued to dominate activity, dealers said.

The JSE all-gold index ended marginally down at 1,938 from Friday's 1,942 finish, and the industrial index slightly up at 3,076 from 3,073. The overall share index was barely changed at 3,141 versus Friday's 3,139 finish.

Frankfurt

West German shares slumped in a quiet Frankfurt session, pulled lower as mounting fears about continued price slides in the German bond market prompted investors to take profit on recent gains and square positions.

The DAX index fell 24.47 points or 1.3 per cent to close at 1,869.19.

Sydney

Australia's share market ended slightly higher after a day of generally dull trading with low volume, brokers said.

The All-Ordinaries index finished 4.5 points up at 1,645.9, but was off its high at 1,649.7.

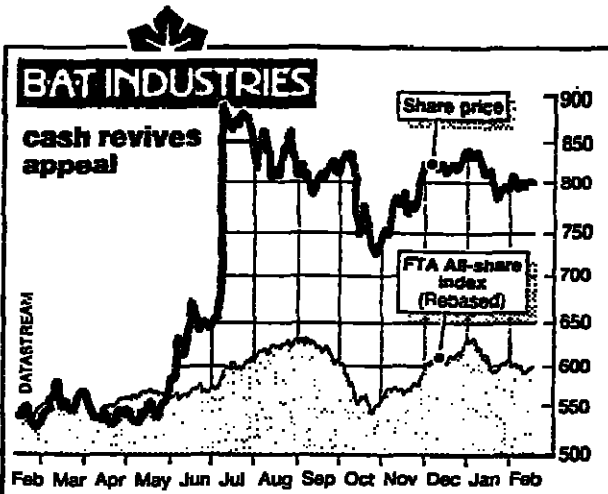
Singapore

Share prices closed firmer over a broad front in active trade and on sustained buying by institutions and small investors, brokers said.

The Straits Times industrial index climbed to 1,593.23, up 8.46.

STOCK MARKET

Dealers digest positive news on BAT Industries



Shares in BAT Industries, the tobacco to financial services group, shed only 1p to 809p, as the market digested positive news on a number of fronts.

First there is growing optimism that Sir James Goldsmith's Hovland consortium could resort to a cash bid after the demise of the junk bond market. In California it has been made clear that Hovland could be prepared to offer 850p a share in cash for all BAT's shares.

But if Sir James decides not to do the unbundling himself the market is looking for an early return from BAT's own plan to maximize shareholder value. This week it is likely to announce the flotation terms for the Argos catalogue group. Morgan Stanley estimates it could be worth £525 million. BAT bought the group for £35 million in 1979.

As part of its own plan BAT bought in another 600,000 shares paying between 808p and 810p.

London, with no distractions from Wall Street, remained preoccupied with the gloomy international scene all day. What was good news for the Liberal Democratic Party in Japan, proved little cheer further west. Worries in London centred on whether the Japanese government, no longer in need of electoral popularity, would now raise Japan's official discount rate.

With European bond markets already worried about German interest rates having to rise as part of any possible reunification plan, the added threat of higher rates in Japan set United Kingdom gilts into reverse.

Before a modest recovery in the afternoon, falls at the longer end came close to a full point. Benchmarks like Treasury 10%, 1999 fell by three quarters of a point to close at 93 3/4 in a market primed for bad news by last week's domestic inflation figures.

Prior to the opening, 47p up at 325p on hopes of an early bid from Groves Securities, which last week snapped up 14.8 per cent. When it did not materialize the shares fell back to 293p. Holding the key is JMB Realty, which holds 28 per cent. The problem for Groves is that JMB paid 380p for most of its stake, and is still considering the full range of options.

And where gilts lead, the equity market eventually follows. The FT-SE 100 closed 28.8 lower at 2,297.1 and the FT 30 index was down 33.1 points at 1,813.5.

Buyers remained distinctly wary. As a result volume was very small with only 308 million shares traded by the close.

Prospective travellers

Wall Street was closed for a public holiday

tion consortium, were progressing well, caught the market on the hop. Suggesting that funds, after all, might be available to pay the £60 million that Eurotunnel owes TML sent the shares soaring. The shares jumped 83p before closing to close at 573p. Eurotunnel Warrants, fast becoming something of a punter's paradise, closed at 45p, after hitting 36p.

Shares in British Aerospace fell 14p to 510p after the news that the Indian government had grounded the Airbus fleet of Indian Airlines, following last week's crash in which 90 passengers died.

Grand Metropolitan celebrated its annual meeting by falling 6p to 591p. At the meeting there was no confirmation that GrandMet was to swap its brewing interests for 5,000 Courage public houses owned by Elders IXL. While the deal with Elders may well go ahead, GrandMet is also talking to a third party.

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries, where Elders is under orders to cut its 24 per cent stake to 10 per cent, fell 2p to 320p, amid continuing speculation that the stake will be placed to a third party.

Rosehaugh, another traditional casualty of higher interest rates, however, fell only 3p to 359p, buoyed by vague talk of a bid from Stuart Lippin's Stanhope Securities and Trafalgar House. However, analysts remain deeply sceptical of such stories ahead of Friday's egm to approve Rosehaugh's £125 million rights issue.

Matthew Bond

Armour up 15% after sales fall

By Jeremy Andrews

Profits at Armour Trust, the manufacturer of candied orange slices and distributor of car accessories, rose 15 per cent to £1.16 million before tax in the six months to October despite an 11 per cent fall in sales to £10.3 million. Earnings per share, were up by 4 per cent at 2.81p. The interim dividend is to go up by a tenth to 0.275p.

The fall in sales resulted from the sale of its Kestronics electronics subsidiary to a management consortium backed by 3i in October. However, sales of confectionery were up, as were those of its automotive products, such as car air fresheners.

The chairman, Mr Andrew Balcombe, said: "It is prudent to remain cautious about the effects of the UK economic climate. However, we believe that the investment in additional facilities, expanded product development and new distribution centres in the Midlands and Scotland, will enable the group to take advantage of trading opportunities as they arise."

Prestwick in board shuffle

Prestwick Holdings, Europe's largest printed circuit board manufacturer, has reorganized its board. Dr David Simpson has stepped down as non-executive chairman in order to devote his attention to a number of private companies in which he has recently taken equity stakes. Mr Chris Rivett, deputy managing director since the company was formed, is retiring. Mr Bill Miller becomes the new chairman and managing director. The same board members will also control Prestwick Circuits.

WORLD MARKET INDICES

Index	Value	Daily chg (%)	Yearly chg (%)	Daily chg (pts)	Yearly chg (pts)
The World	759.4	-1.2	-10.0	-0.4	-5.0
(free)	145.1	-1.2	-10.0	-0.4	-5.0
EAPE	1409.3	-1.4	-9.5	-0.9	-5.1
(free)	145.0	-1.4	-9.6	-1.0	-5.2
Europe	719.7	-0.9	-5.5	-0.3	-3.1
(free)	145.0	-0.9	-5.5	-0.3	-3.1
Nth America	479.8	-0.7	-10.8	-0.0	-5.5
(free)	1479.9	-1.0	-5.0	-0.9	-1.0
Nordic	231.2	-0.8	-1.7	-0.7	2.3
(free)	3498.6	-1.7	-11.8	-1.0	-6.3
Pacific	5098.9	-1.8	-11.9	-1.0	-6.5
Far East	317.2	-0.8	-8.7	0.7	0.2
Australia	2009.7	-2.1	-35.2	1.9	41.6
Belgium	567.0	-0.6	-13.0	0.4	-9.5
Canada	517.6	-0.6	-13.8	0.0	-5.7
Denmark	1318.6	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6
Finland	114.9	-0.4	-0.3	0.5	2.8
(free)	150.0	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.8
France	710.9	-1.8	-12.1	-1.6	-8.5
Germany	916.2	-1.1	-0.2	-0.9	4.5
Hong Kong	2184.8	-0.0	-1.5	0.7	4.2
Italy	5424.4	-0.5	-7.0	-0.4	-3.8
Japan	5410.7	-0.3	-12.3	-1.1	-6.9
Netherlands	856.5	-1.3	-1.9	-1.1	-5.1
New Zealand	89.7	-1.5	-13.0	-1.1	-7.3
Norway	1549.9	-0.7	-15.5	-0.5	-19.7
Spain	269.1	-0.5	-15.2	-0.3	-19.4
(free)	2040.0	0.2	2.3	0.5	0.9
Sweden	1538.7	-1.8	-12.3	-1.7	-8.2
(free)	218.5	-1.7	-10.9	-1.6	-8.7
Switzerland	853.6	-0.0	-2.3	0.0	-0.3
(free)	135.9	-0.1	-2.0	-0.1	0.6
UK	652.7	-1.0	-5.2	-1.0	-5.2
USA	432.2	-0.7	-10.6	-0.0	-5.5

ALPHA STOCKS

Vol	500	Vol	400	Vol	300	Vol	200
ADT	530	CU	411	LAO	118	Scot & N	1227
Abbey Nat	1,085	Colson	713	Lloyds	975	Seas	1,709
Ad-Lynx	889	Comstock	1,488	Lloyds Ab	975	Seas	1,709
Admiral	1,024	Dagway	154	Lorino	2,234	Shall	1,801
AGDA	1,357	Deane	154	Lorino	2,234	Shall	1,801
AB Foods	884	ECC	825	M&S	1,905	Slough	65
Argyl	537	Enterprise	189	Marshall Cn	175	Smith & N	712
BAA	831	Ferret	2,210	MS Group	2,210	St Beech	1,724
BTR	3,237	FD	5,448	Midland	920	Smiths Ind	89
Burdays	1,073	Genetec	3,623	Nat West	1,085	STO	321
Beas	483	Glen	1,581	Nat Food	150	Stones	2,018
Beazer	107	Globe Inv	101	PAO	774	Sun Alliance	140
Bentley Int	220	Griffiths	58	Parsons	301	T & N	163
BICC	523	Granada	307	Pickering	1,827	Ti Group	435
Blue Arrow	44	Grand Met	1,857	Poly Pack	1,258	Tarmac	2,306
Blue Circle	689	Guinness	421	Prudential	2,481	Thames & Lyle	1,251
BOC	430	GWH	268	Race	2,201	Taylor Wood	1,251
BOC	242	GWH	268	Race	2,201	Taylor Wood	1,251
Brace	235	Hanson	3,023	RAC	33	Traveller	792
Br Airways	880	H&C	707	Radcliff	71	THF	574
Br Com	1,270	H&C	707	Radcliff	71	THF	574
Br Land	15	H&C	707	Radcliff	71	THF	574
Br Petrol	5,010	HM	108	RAC	33	Traveller	792
Br Retail	1,028	HM	108	RAC	33	Traveller	792
Br Telecom	2,688	HM	108	RAC	33	Traveller	792
Burns	575	Jaguar	1,271	Royal Bank	477	Whitbread	459
Burns	575	Jaguar	1,271	Royal Bank	477	Whitbread	459
Cambridge	1,412	Land Sec	1,115	Sainsbury	328	Wemyss G	388
Cash	488	Laporte	540				

TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

First Dealings	Last Dealings	Last Dealings	For Settlement
February 2	February 19	February 19	February 21

LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put
Ad-Lynx	480 38 25 10 18 25	Ad-Lynx	480 38 25 10 18 25	Ad-Lynx	480 38 25 10 18 25	Ad-Lynx	480 38 25 10 18 25
AGDA	500 15 25 40 30 37 45	AGDA	500 15 25 40 30 37 45	AGDA	500 15 25 40 30 37 45	AGDA	500 15 25 40 30 37 45
Argyl	110 11 17 20 7 12 14	Argyl	110 11 17 20 7 12 14	Argyl	110 11 17 20 7 12 14	Argyl	110 11 17 20 7 12 14
BAA	1000 38 70 102 37 42 45	BAA	1000 38 70 102 37 42 45	BAA	1000 38 70 102 37 42 45	BAA	1000 38 70 102 37 42 45
Beas	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Beas	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Beas	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Beas	200 25 35 45 4 9 11
Beazer	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Beazer	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Beazer	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Beazer	200 25 35 45 4 9 11
Bentley Int	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Bentley Int	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Bentley Int	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Bentley Int	200 25 35 45 4 9 11
BICC	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	BICC	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	BICC	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	BICC	200 25 35 45 4 9 11
Blue Arrow	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Blue Arrow	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Blue Arrow	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Blue Arrow	200 25 35 45 4 9 11
Blue Circle	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Blue Circle	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Blue Circle	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Blue Circle	200 25 35 45 4 9 11
BOC	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	BOC	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	BOC	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	BOC	200 25 35 45 4 9 11
BOC	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	BOC	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	BOC	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	BOC	200 25 35 45 4 9 11
Brace	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Brace	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Brace	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Brace	200 25 35 45 4 9 11
Br Airways	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Br Airways	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Br Airways	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Br Airways	200 25 35 45 4 9 11
Br Com	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Br Com	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Br Com	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Br Com	200 25 35 45 4 9 11
Br Land	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Br Land	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Br Land	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Br Land	200 25 35 45 4 9 11
Br Petrol	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Br Petrol	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Br Petrol	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Br Petrol	200 25 35 45 4 9 11
Br Retail	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Br Retail	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Br Retail	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Br Retail	200 25 35 45 4 9 11
Br Telecom	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Br Telecom	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Br Telecom	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Br Telecom	200 25 35 45 4 9 11
Burns	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Burns	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Burns	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Burns	200 25 35 45 4 9 11
Burns	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Burns	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Burns	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Burns	200 25 35 45 4 9 11
Cambridge	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Cambridge	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Cambridge	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Cambridge	200 25 35 45 4 9 11
Cash	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Cash	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Cash	200 25 35 45 4 9 11	Cash	200 25 35 45 4 9 11



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The prices in this section refer to Friday's trading

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Exchange index compared with 1985 was up at 89.9 (day's range 89.8-90.0).

Open	High	Low	Close	Vol
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COMMODITIES 27

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The 120-million-ton throwaway

Britain's debris has developed into big business.

On the day the Wasteman 90 exhibition opens

Michael Hatfield looks at how it is all controlled

The management of waste is big business. Britain produces an estimated 120 million tons of the stuff annually. It is collected and dumped at 5,000 licensed sites — landfill, incineration, treatment and transfer stations. The annual turnover is worth between £3.7 billion and £5 billion — neither government nor industry can be more precise.

Behind these figures lies a more important consideration: how to improve the environment, and how to banish the industry's poor public image. It is an image accepted by ministers and the industry. And some of the answers, it is believed, will be found in the Environmental Protection Bill now passing through its committee stage in the Commons.

The issue will undoubtedly figure in discussions at the "Wasteman 90" exhibition of products and services for waste management and cleaning, which opens at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, today.

Chris Patten, the Environment Secretary, says the Bill will lay the foundation for pollution control into the next century, although he accepts that it would be "ludicrous to solve every environmental

problem in one Bill". Patten intends to achieve change by what he describes as a mix of governmental regulation and market economics. The Government's aim is that all waste disposal should meet the highest standards.

Patten adds: "The cost must be passed back to the waste producers, forcing them to reappraise the true economics of their production."

But will the Bill eradicate the quick-profit operators who are giving the industry a bad name? Frank Argent, director general of the National Association of Waste Disposal Contractors, whose organization has welcomed the Bill, has reservations. He believes the policing mechanisms are not strong enough.

Arguments are continuing behind the scenes between his organization and ministers as the Bill is discussed in committee, but the Government is unlikely to give way. David Trippier, the Minister for the Environment and the Countryside, who is piloting the Bill through the Commons, says it is the toughest piece of legislation he has ever seen.

"It will bring nearer the day when those who pollute and litter, and those who suffer as a consequence will know that the British people will no

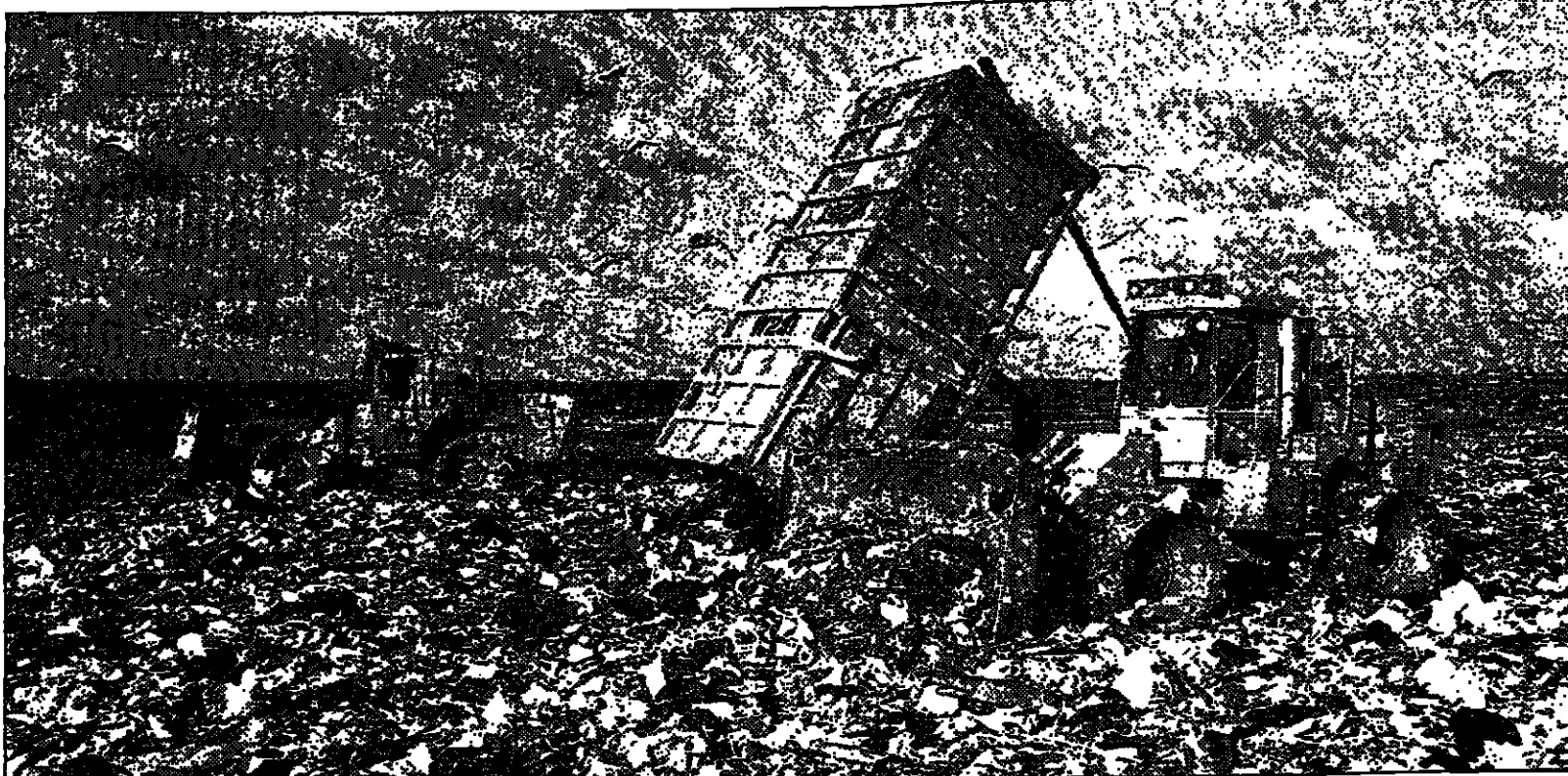
longer tolerate abuse of their environment," he says.

Though the Bill covers more than waste disposal, waste carriers will be required to register with their Waste Disposal Authority and can be removed from the register if convicted of waste-disposal offences, such as fly-tipping.

Local authorities' disposal operations will be separated from their regulation activities, meaning the end of what is known in the industry as their "poacher-turned-gamekeeper" function.

Councils will have to create local authority waste disposal companies, which will have to operate at arm's length from the local authority and compete for contracts with the private sector.

But will this enforced spirit of competitive tendering be even-handed? Companies that have tendered to local authorities for refuse collection and street-cleaning services contracts do not think so. In these two areas, 162 contracts were awarded last year, 79 per cent of them to the local authority service organizations and 20 per cent to private contractors. The remaining 1 per cent is



Dumped: a site at Stanford le Hope, Essex, receives another load. The object of the environment Bill is to bring waste disposal up to the highest standards.

covered by cross-border tendering.

Mark Aldridge, managing director of Biffa Holdings, one of the biggest disposal contractors, said the Environment Department was dealing with 100 complaints of unfair treatment over competitive tendering and that they were taking months to process.

But competitive tendering,

though welcomed by the private sector — most of whose operation is the disposal of industrial waste — is not the companies' main concern. It is the overseeing of waste disposal, its regulation, that is causing anxiety.

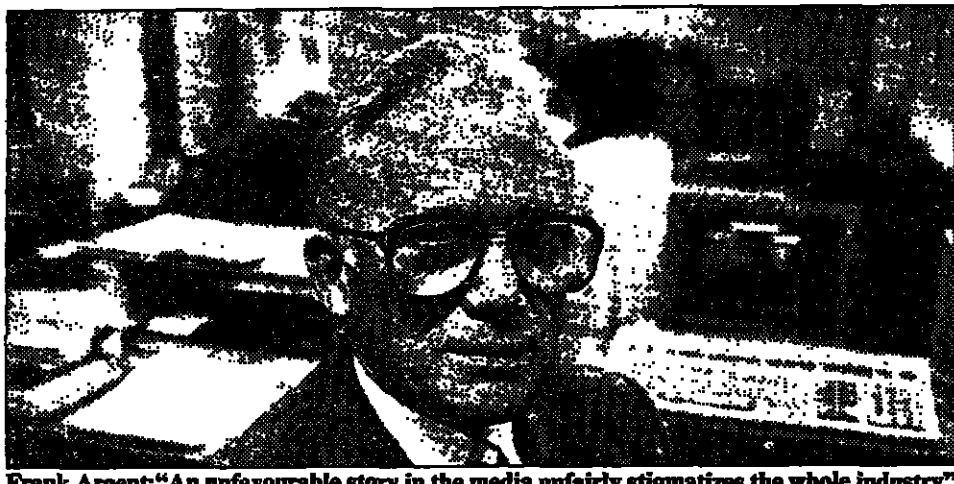
One of the persistent, and consistent, criticisms of the control system established by the Control of Pollution Act

1974 was that the application of the controls by Britain's 199 regulatory authorities has been uneven across the country.

Argent says the Bill does not change that. There will be 173 distinct waste-disposal authorities, bringing, he argues, unevenness and inconsistency. His organization, therefore, is still pressing for

regional authorities. He says: "It is a major concern of our organization, as well as others, that waste might find its way to areas where control is given less priority. And everyone connected with the industry knows from bitter experience that it only takes one well publicized incident involving bad practice to tarnish the reputation of all."

Ministers, however, argue that, apart from a regional authority creating another tier of local government and further bureaucracy, the waste-disposal authorities will have to produce annual reports to the Environment Department, and, in addition, every area will have a regulatory authority ensuring the job is done correctly.



Frank Argent: "An unfavourable story in the media unfairly stigmatizes the whole industry"

Quest for a better image

The industry has conducted an exhaustive survey in its efforts to get rid of the 'cowboys'

Nobody knows how many waste-disposal contractors — or those who pose as such — exist. It is a prime concern for the industry's association. Some time ago it combed the Yellow Pages of every district in England and Wales to try to establish a round figure. It produced more than 4,000.

The reason behind this exercise was image. The association — the National Association of Waste Disposal Contractors (NAWDC) —

knows that the industry needs to win greater public respect (Michael Hatfield writes). It has devised a code of conduct for its 150 member companies, 80 of which are involved in collection and disposal. Other members manufacture equipment or are consultants.

The Yellow Pages exercise was an attempt to identify areas in which unscrupulous operators — the "cowboys" — are active.

"An unfavourable story in the media stigmatizes the whole of the industry, unfairly in our view," Frank Argent, director general of the association, says. "It is something we have to live with."

The code of conduct, adopted last November, requires members to have well maintained equipment and vehicles, properly trained staff, written agreements with waste producers, and co-operation with regulatory bodies.

The code includes a formal complaints procedure with a

range of disciplinary penalties, from censure to expulsion from the association.

Argent says: "Our members have campaigned for many years to raise the image and standards of waste management. They recognize that the industry is in the front line of environmental protection. It must command public acceptance and support."

Though membership is not a reflection of the numbers operating in the industry, Argent says that members represent two-thirds of private-sector turnover. "Many do not apply to join but there are others who have applied and cannot meet the qualification standards that we demand," he says.

The industry has stepped up its training programme to improve qualifications and standards. Its courses, attended by 700 people a year, include practical waste management, landfill gas control,

tendering and vehicle safety.

The industry also has to deal with the growth in scientific knowledge. New potential pollutants are constantly being identified.

Argent says: "The European Community has adopted a precautionary approach towards environmental matters, so that we operate increasingly in probable, not absolute, terms. But the public continues to see things in absolute terms. A toxin is a toxin regardless of quantity or concentration."

In the next decade the industry will try to reconcile the precautionary approach with the public's absolutism. "It will not be in our interests to challenge or object to the scientific advances which point to the hazards of our operations," Argent says.

"We must welcome and adopt these, as well as point to risk assessments which, if we carry out the operations correctly, will demonstrate that the degree of risk in our business is manageable."

He sees the main role of the association as promoting awareness of the nature of risk, "something that can be done only if the industry is prepared to be fully open to public scrutiny".

FACTFILE ON OUR RUBBISH

● Britain produces more than 120 million tons of waste every year, including 26 million tons of domestic refuse and approaching 100 million tons of commercial and industrial waste.

● 80,000 tons of waste are also imported into Britain for disposal every year.

● Hazardous waste accounts for 1.9 million tons.

● There are more than 5,000 licensed waste-disposal facilities, about 1,000 of which are run by local authorities, and a similar number operated "in-house" by big industrial concerns.

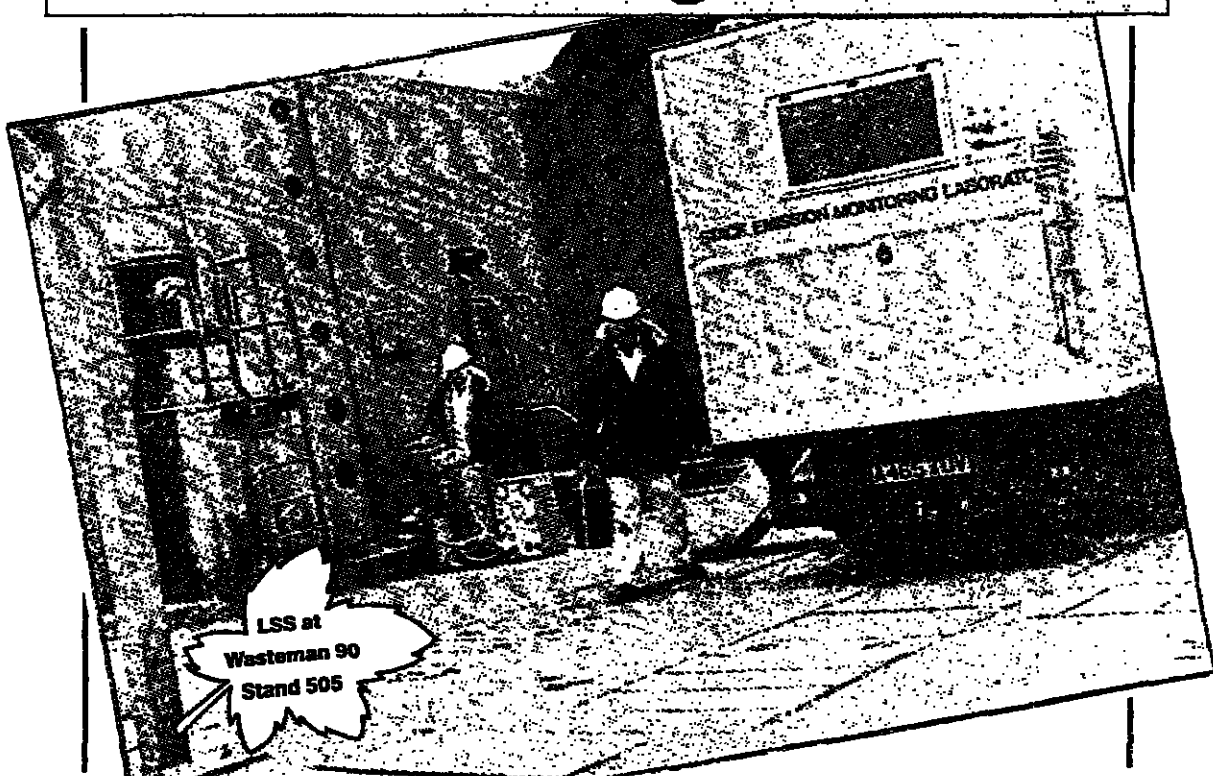
● 90 per cent of controlled waste is dumped at 3,500 sites, although the industry estimates that 70 per cent of all industrial waste is located at about 100 sites.

● About 1,200 sites are licensed to accept hazardous waste, and most of these take only asbestos. There are about 100 sites that take the most hazardous waste.

● Landfill is predominant. Of the 1,200 hazardous waste sites, 760 are landfills, 32 are treatment plants, two are solidification plants, and three are incinerators. There are also six mineshafts. The rest are storage facilities or transfer stations.

● Only 8 per cent of all waste is incinerated — at 32 municipal sites and four industrial plants.

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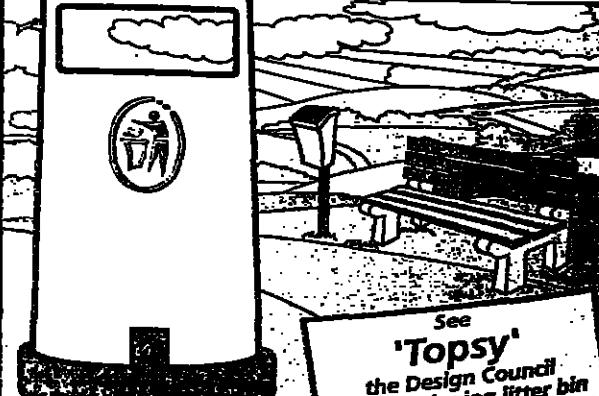
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Public versus private, the tender trap

The French and Spanish union sellers on their bicycles may have vanished from Britain's city streets, but do not rule out a Continental door-to-door presence. They have begun emptying the dustbins.

Three leading multinational European companies — two French and one Spanish — have formed UK-based cleaning operations and are tendering to win public-sector refuse and street-cleaning contracts.

British companies involved in tendering now recognize as a fierce competitor Sitaclean Technology, which has 120 refuse and street-cleaning contracts in France; Cory Onyx, a jointly owned French and UK company, and FOCSA Services UK, a subsidiary of a Spanish company.

They are competing on all fronts with domestic private companies involved in refuse collection and street cleaning, a growing business — worth an estimated £260 million — that has just passed through its first full year since the 1988 Local Government Act made competitive tendering by local authorities compulsory. According to an independent report for the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, 204 contracts were issued in 1989 — 79 per cent of which were won by the Aldridge and street cleaning organizations (the local authorities). But the private sector picked up 20 per cent of the business.

Companies that compete vigorously against the direct-service organizations include BFI Wastecare, Tyler Waste Management, Charlesplant, Drinkwater Sabey, Leigh Environmental, Environmen, General Contracting Company, Town and Country and UK Waste Control.

The independent report was produced by Services to Community Action and Trade Unions (SCAT), and the analysis has not been disputed by the industry.

Not surprisingly, competitive tendering is bound up with the political complexion of the councils concerned and the strategies deployed by the

private-sector companies. None of the contracts in the metropolitan districts or county councils was won by the private sector.

According to the report, private contractors "played safe" and bid more competitively in the Midlands and the south, where there is assumed to be more political sympathy towards them. The report says contractors are keen to get a foothold in "safe" areas to build up experience for future rounds of tendering.

Those in the industry also say that many local authorities are not even-handed in their treatment of private companies. Mark Aldridge, managing director of Biffa Waste Services, a leading private-sector contractor in refuse collection and waste management, says that contractors sometimes make an initial inquiry about a tender and do not even get a proper reply. "When they do tender, it is sometimes seen that costs are added on which just make the company's tender non-competitive," he says. "By the time the complaint has been agreed, the contract has been granted elsewhere." There is little doubt that the competitive tendering has had an impact on the collection of refuse and street cleaning. "The effect on employment levels has been devastating, with some local-district service organizations halving their workforce," the report says.

It adds that where the district-service organizations have lost the work to private contractors, hundreds of jobs have been cut from the service nationally. Many authorities have enforced higher levels of productivity without introducing new equipment. District service organizations have had to tighten up on working practices, such as staggered shifts, and impose new shift patterns and more runs per vehicle as a means of increasing output.

Michael Hatfield

Technology is keeping refuse tips safe. Malcolm Brown describes how pollutants are 'fingerprinted'

Beams that seek out peril gas

When scientists at the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) in Teddington, south-west London, fire lasers at rubbish tips it is not in some Star Wars-like attempt to incinerate the waste with "killer beams".

They are trying to determine what gases — some of them dangerous — are being given off, so that steps can be taken before they become a problem. Rubbish, when dumped in huge quantities as it is in landfill sites, can give off gases such as methane which, if not dealt with, can seep along fault lines, build up in unexpected places, and even cause explosions.

Firing lasers at the dumps, or, to be more precise, across them, is the latest hi-tech way to sniff out these substances.

The traditional way of measuring pollutants such as methane in a waste tip is to place so-called point sensors in the dump. The sensors suck in some of the surrounding atmosphere and measure the chemicals in it. But point sensing has limitations: it will tell you how much of a certain



Looking for trouble: Dr Robert Gott with the long path monitor scanning a dump to find released gases that can cause danger

gas there is at a particular point but will not show how much of it may have built up, say, 50 yards away. Because of this, dangerous quantities of gases can go undetected.

The NPL method, known as long path absorption, overcomes that limitation by allowing monitors to scan much larger areas. Dr Robert

Gott, senior NPL scientist, says the secret of long path absorption is that most pollutants have what scientists call a characteristic absorption signature: they absorb light at a unique wavelength.

"It is like a fingerprint," he says. "To sniff out a particular pollutant such as methane, you tune a laser to the

suspected pollutant's signature wavelength (the wavelength at which the light will be absorbed by the pollutant). You then fire off a laser beam oscillating between two wavelengths — one is the signature wavelength, the other a slightly different wavelength.

"The pollutant will absorb the light shone out at the

signature wavelength but the second burst of light will be unimpeded. Both are bounced off reflectors placed around the periphery of the area being examined.

"You compare the amount you get back at the two wavelengths. In simple terms, the amount of laser light lost is a measure of the concentra-

tion of the pollutant present." The technique has now been simplified. The laser-based long path analysis detected astonishingly tiny concentrations of pollutant, but the NPL scientists reasoned that if such enormous sensitivity was not needed, it might be possible to build a less sensitive version of the original machine at lower cost.

Gott says: "We have developed a technique with sponsorship from a range of government and industrial organizations." Instead of lasers, the new, cheaper machine is based on an ordinary incandescent source — the kind of light source used in car headlamps.

"If you can dispense with the laser," Gott says, "you get rid of a lot of the other complex electronics that maintain it, so it becomes cheaper and has a longer lifetime. We think the components in this new development should have a lifetime of more than three years without much maintenance."

The laser-based version had to be accommodated in a van. The new machine is about the size of a small suitcase.

Sorting the muck from the brass

We produce more than 20 million tons of domestic waste every year (Malcolm Brown writes). If it was all carted into central London, the daily haul would fill Trafalgar Square to the height of Nelson's Column. According to the authors of the Green Consumer's Supermarket Shopping Guide, John Elkington and Julia Hailes, every year the average household throws out the waste paper equivalent of six trees, 32kg of metal, more than 500 cans, 47kg of plastics, 74kg of glass and more than 45kg of food.

Peter Walker, recycling campaigner for the ecological pressure group Friends of the Earth, says that between 50 and 60 per cent of a household's contents is recyclable given existing technology, but less than 1.5 per cent is recycled.

The Government, spurred on by Chris Patten, the Environment Secretary, wants

to see half the potentially recyclable material being recycled by the turn of the century. To reach that, Walker says, would require a 2,000 per cent increase in recycling in 10 years. The Government appears to think that voluntary agreements are the only way to achieve such targets. "It won't happen," Walker says.

Organizations such as Friends of the Earth want the Government to take a more active role. At the moment, for example, the Environmental Protection Bill requires waste collection authorities to write a recycling plan. "But there's nothing in there about whether they have to implement it or not," Walker says.

Making sure that particular recyclable wastes are available in the forms and volumes wanted by industry may require extensive experimenting with new collection techniques. The public are remarkably willing to help to recycle domestic waste, but if this is to be done effectively methods of organizing it may have to be changed.

One of the most promising is the multi-material kerbside collection. Under this system the household is encouraged to pre-sort his rubbish. He is given a special container, into which he is asked to put all recyclable materials such as steel and aluminium containers, plastic containers and bags, and newspaper. A special vehicle then collects the recyclables once a week for distribution to companies, which will use the waste in their own processes.

Britain's first multi-material kerbside collection scheme was introduced experimentally in Sheffield last November, but already, Walker says, it has been highly successful. More than 75 per cent of all households given a box put it out with the correct materials in it.

But any kind of recycling scheme needs to be well organized and sensitive to market trends. The market for waste newspapers, for example, has tumbled into surplus. Mountains of the stuff are lying in waste merchants' yards, and voluntary collection groups, far from being able to sell their paper to help charities, or bolster school funds, cannot even give it away.



Sorted refuse leaves a curb near Sheffield for the kerb collection

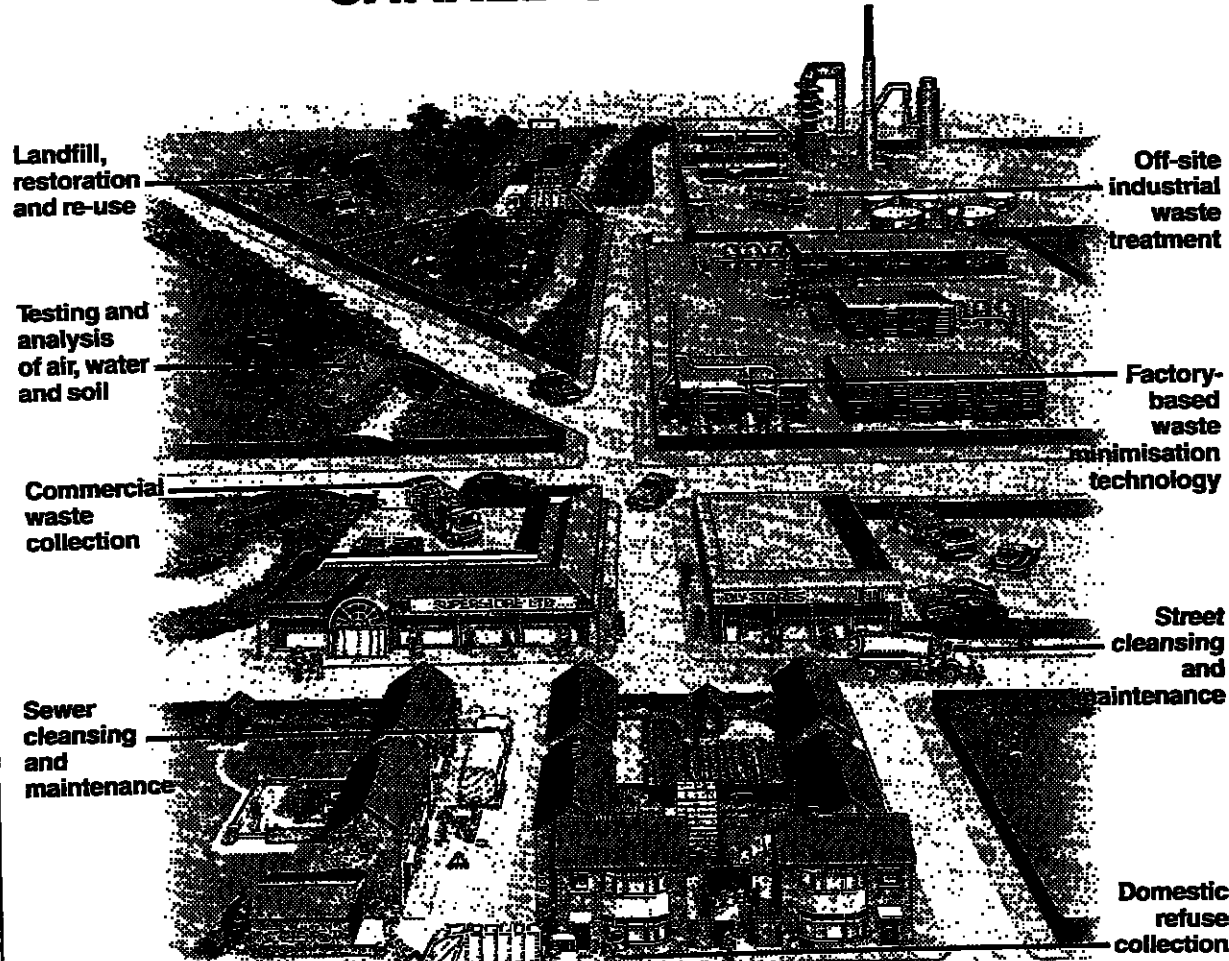
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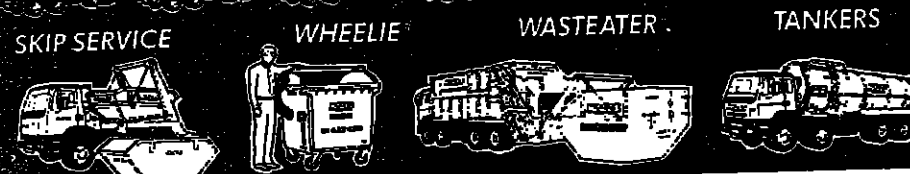
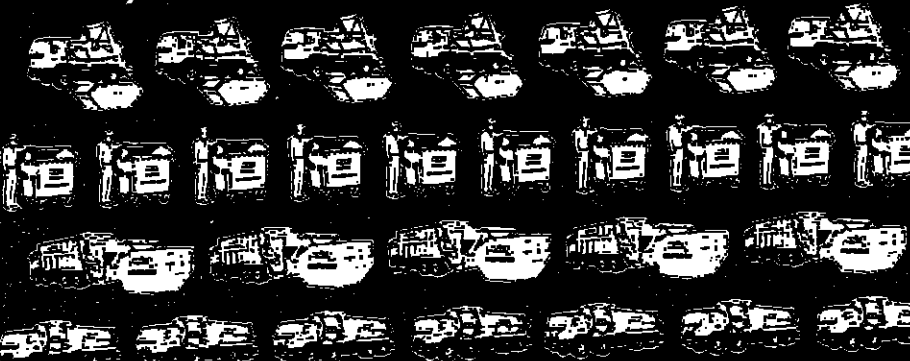
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THE LAW

A revolution for the Soviet legislators

LEGAL BRIEF

In no country are the lawmakers so hard at work as in the Soviet Union. A spate of legislation has been passed and more is in draft to bring about *perestroika*. New laws on joint ventures, taxation, property rights and aspects of criminal law are coming up every day for discussion — and with the new openness (*glasnost*), that means through public debate in the Press, and appeals on the radio for listeners to phone with their opinions.

To Anglo-Saxon lawyers, some of the laws will seem too obvious to be worth the legislative trouble. For example, the draft law on property in the Soviet Union is largely a catalogue of who can own what.

It might be thought unnecessary for the law to state that "the property of citizens consists of their personal possessions and is used by them for the satisfaction of their various material and spiritual needs..." (article 9.1 of the bill on property in the Soviet Union).

However, the prohibition of private ownership of "the means of production" has been the very essence of Soviet socialism, and it is notable that the bill does provide for the ownership of "shares



A bureaucracy gears up for change: the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet in session. President Gorbachev is the first of the three figures at right

Building a legal framework for *perestroika* is not easy. Nigel Hawkins reports

and other valuable papers". Individuals may still be prohibited from employing others but will one-man companies be allowed?

Each republic of the Soviet Union will have its own code, setting out the law in detail. The current code of the Russian Republic (RSFSR), for instance, specifically limits ownership of real property to one house or flat of not more than 60 sq m, unless the citizen has a large family, in which case the local council can

allow him to occupy more space. This is coupled with provisions requiring the owner of a second house or flat to dispose of it within a year.

Obviously, there are enormous political prejudices to be overcome in changing such a law, but one of the suggested ways of reducing the "over-hang" of savings, which drains the shops of goods as soon as they appear, is to let the tenants buy their flats — even if they exceed the norm of 12

sq m a person. It might improve the standard of maintenance.

In some ways, the Soviet government is facing the same problems of devolving ownership as did William the Conqueror. In his time, the most important — if not the only basis of production — was land, much of which he granted to his barons after the conquest. Though there were various forms of tenure, the ultimate right of reversion was always retained by the Crown. Similarly, the Soviet

government is allowing state enterprises to hold their factories on a rental basis.

Time will tell whether this will eventually evolve into a form of leasehold, allowing the assets, including the site, to be freely sold.

Growing international involvement in the business of the Soviet Union, of which the 1,200 new joint ventures are the beginning, will require greater certainty over ownership.

These transformations, which

took us centuries to evolve, will probably take place within a few years in the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, the economy, as Soviet citizens readily admit, is in a mess. To the stagnation of the Brezhnev years is added the disruption of *perestroika*.

At a recent conference in Leningrad organized by the Leningrad International Management Institute and Bocconi University of Milan, Professor Abel Aganbegyan, head of the economics section of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, spelt out the extent on the one hand and construction projects not completed (some frozen since 1987) on the other.

Reforming economists in the Soviet Union realize that an efficient economy needs a range of institutions that official adherence to Marxism has denied the country for the past 70 years.

At the conference, Professor Levine of the University of Pennsylvania, catalogued these requirements. The country needs a wholesale market instead of centralized rationing of materials, the right of managers to hire and fire workers, even at the risk of creating unemployment, and free access to an efficient banking system (to this end, 200 new banks have been established in the past 18 months).

Above all, they need a pricing system that reflects supply and demand. Then, to discipline the managers in the exercise of these

freedoms, there must be the twin "terrors" of competition and bankruptcy, neither of which exists in the Soviet Union in practice.

Experts in anti-trust law and liquidations please step forward (but do not rush, the ministries still determine 70 per cent of production).

Naturally, the Soviet authorities look to the West for guidance, but as Levine observed,

"while there is abundance of western theory to help Soviet economists design a market system, there is no available theory of transition from a centralized arrangement of economic institutions to a decentralized one."

Even if the economists did have such a blueprint for reform, there would still be the political problems arising from the inculcation of undiluted Marxism-Leninism over the past two generations. The habits of mind have to be countered.

The Soviet Union, when it comes to handling industrial relations, is finding out what an organized and disenchanted workforce can do. What models will the Soviet Union take for its company law and industrial relations law?

New law on this wide range of subjects is wanted quickly — time may be running out.

● The author is a solicitor with Towers Perrin, management consultants.

Queen's Bench Division

Law Report February 20 1990

Court of Appeal

Agent's assets might be frozen by injunction

Atlas Maritime Co SA v Avalon Maritime Ltd (The Coral Rose)

Before Mr Justice Hobhouse [Judgment February 13]

For an agent to pay over to its principal the only assets it had to meet a judgment in respect of the agent's liability to a plaintiff incurred as a consequence of that agency was an abuse which might be prevented by a *Mareva* injunction, freezing the agent's assets.

Mr Justice Hobhouse so held in the Queen's Bench Division in an application by the defendant, Avalon Maritime Ltd, for variation of a *Mareva* injunction granted to the plaintiff, Atlas Maritime Co SA, preventing the dissipation of Avalon's assets.

Mr Alistair G. Schaaf for the plaintiff, Mr Iain A. Milligan for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE HOBHOUSE said that Avalon was a Gibraltar-based company whose officers and shareholders were non-residents. It was beneficially owned by a second company which in turn was a wholly owned subsidiary of Marc Rich & Co AG of Zug, Switzerland.

Avalon's only asset was a ship, the Coral Rose. It had agreed to sell the ship to Atlas for US\$15.5 million, but had then chosen not to go ahead with the sale. Instead, the vessel was sold to another purchaser, probably for \$10.7 million.

Atlas had begun proceedings for breach of contract and had obtained an injunction to prevent the defendant disposing of, diminishing, parting or otherwise dealing with the proceeds.

The extent of the injunction had since been reduced to \$3 million, which was the amount in damages for which it was

considered Atlas had a good arguable case.

Avalon had since paid the entire sale proceeds over to Marc Rich except for the \$3 million which was covered by the injunction. The application before the court was for an order permitting that money to be paid to Marc Rich as well, thereby effectively exhausting the injunction.

Avalon claimed that any money it had owed to Marc Rich, from whom it had originally borrowed, Avalon claimed its relationship to Marc Rich was purely one of debtor and creditor.

The right of a defendant subject to a *Mareva* injunction to make payments in good faith in the ordinary course of business to a third party had been recognized by Mr Justice Robert Goff in *The Angel Bell* [1981] QB 65.

However, in *Havant Petroleum v Galloway* [(1986) 2 Lloyd's Rep 242] Lord Justice Neill had indicated that the defendant would first have to satisfy the court that the order sought did not conflict with the policy underlying the *Mareva* injunction.

If the defendant was related to Marc Rich as agent to principal, then there was scope for refusing to permit the variation of the injunction to allow the making of a further payment by the defendant to Marc Rich.

The relationship of agent and principal included an obligation by the principal to indemnify the agent in respect of the consequences of the agent performing the agency for the principal.

If the liability to the plaintiff was an agency liability, it was an abuse for the principal and the agent to combine together to

frustrate the enforcement of a judgment against the agent.

The principle in *The Angel Bell* requiring the variation of *Mareva* injunctions to permit the making of payments in good faith and in the ordinary course of business did not extend so far as to require the court to permit the agent to pass over to its principal assets without which the agent would be unable to meet its liability to another incurred in the course of that agency.

In the present case all the evidence was in favour of the relationship being one of agent and principal, except for the interest charged to the defendant by Marc Rich. The plaintiff had a good arguable case that the relationship was one of agent and principal.

Solicitors: Stephenson Harwood; Clyde & Co.

Security for costs order not EEC discriminatory

Berkeley Administration Ltd and Others v McClelland and Others

Before Lord Justice Parker, Lord Justice Russell and Lord Justice Staughton [Judgment February 13]

Order 23, rule 1(1)(a) of the Rules of the Supreme Court, which empowered the court to order security for a defendant's costs against a plaintiff resident outside the jurisdiction, did not discriminate either overtly or covertly on the ground of nationality contrary to article 7 of the Treaty of Rome.

The Court of Appeal so stated allowing an appeal by the defendants, Arden C. McClelland, Mark Sumpter, Paul Caplan and Macquay Finance Ltd, from Mr Fries Ashworth, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division, (*The Times* December 12, 1989) who had refused their application for security for costs against the plaintiffs, Berkeley Administration Ltd, Chequepoint International Ltd and Chequepoint France SARL, on the ground that he had no jurisdiction to make the order, since Order 23, rule 1(1)(a) conflicted with article 7 of the Treaty of Rome in providing for overt discrimination on the ground of nationality.

Mr Geoffrey Hobbs for the defendants; Mr Steven Gee for the plaintiffs.

LORD JUSTICE PARKER said that on the face of it there was no conflict between Order 23, rule 1(1)(a) and article 7. The former was based on residence outside the jurisdiction and applied in respect of all persons so residing irrespective of their nationality.

Moreover, residence abroad was not itself a ground for making the order. It was merely a precondition to the existence of the jurisdiction. The deputy judge had considered that the rule provided covert discrimination because it would expose more foreign na-

tionals than British nationals to the jurisdiction.

His Lordship accepted that that was, probably so, but emphasized that whatever their nationality, all persons ordinarily resident in the jurisdiction would not be exposed to the possibility of an order, whereas, all those, whatever their nationality, residing outside the jurisdiction were so exposed.

His Lordship considered the decision of Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor, in *Porzelleck v Porzelleck (UK)* [1987] 1 WLR 420 and of *De Bry v Fitzgerald* (unreported), (1988) CA Transcript No 882 where Lord Donaldson of Lynton, Master of the Rolls, had appeared to take the view that if the rule was operated according to its rationale it could not be regarded as discriminatory, and that if, by reason of the way a plaintiff ordered his affairs, an order for costs was unlikely to be enforceable against him or only enforceable by a plaintiff's solicitor, that was a powerful factor to be taken into account against making the order.

The decisions in *Porzelleck* and *De Bry* clearly showed that if a costs judgment would be simple to enforce against a plaintiff resident abroad, that was a powerful factor to be taken into account against making the order.

It should also be noted that under present practice, orders for security against foreign residents were frequently refused on the ground of residence within the EEC and of the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982.

On the basis of the decision of

the Court of Justice of the European Communities in Case No 14/68 *Walt Wilhelm v Bundeskartellamt* [(1979) ECR II 131] his Lordship concluded that Order 23, rule 1(1)(a) did not offend against article 7.

All persons suing in the English courts were subject to the court rules of procedure irrespective of nationality. Order 23 applied the objective criterion of residence and allowed, in appropriate circumstances, an order for security to be made.

It applied where the plaintiff resided outside the jurisdiction whether or not such residence was in a member state, and it applied no matter what the nationality of the plaintiff.

If jurisdiction was conferred by that objective standard the discretion would be exercised equally without regard to nationality.

Having considered the decisions of the European Court in Case No 31/78 *Bossone v Italian Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry* [(1978) ECR 2429]; Case No 2/80 *Boussac Saint-Genest* [(1980) ECR 3427] and Case No 152/73 *Sotgiu v Deutsche Bundespost* [(1974) ECR 153], his Lordship concluded that it was not permissible to make a distinction on residence as a covert discrimination on the ground of nationality.

All the circumstances had to be looked at.

In the present case, on the basis that Order 23, rule 1(1)(a) only dealt with jurisdiction and that its purpose or rationale was as stated by the Vice-Chancellor in *Porzelleck* and by the Master of the Rolls in *De Bry*, it did not offend against article 7.

Lord Justice Russell delivered a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Staughton delivered a judgment concurring in the result.

Solicitors: Herbert Smith; Beynon & Co.

Breakdown vehicle unrestricted

DPP v Holtham

Before Lord Justice Mann and Mr Justice Brooke [Judgment February 13]

A heavy breakdown recovery vehicle equipped with a special boom to assist in the lifting and moving of vehicles was not a motor tractor, light locomotive or heavy locomotive under section 136(6) and (7) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 and thus was not restricted to a maximum speed of 40mph under Schedule 6 to the Act.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in dismissing an appeal by the prosecution by way of case stated against the acquittal by Beaconsfield Justices of John Frederick Holtham who was charged with driving a Volvo F12 recovery vehicle at a speed greater than 40mph on the M40.

Section 136 of the 1984 Act provides: "(1) ... 'trailer' means a vehicle drawn by a motor vehicle." "(2) For the purposes of section 136 of this Act, in a case where a motor vehicle is so constructed that a trailer may by partial superimposition be attached to the vehicle in such a manner as to cause a substantial part of the weight of the trailer to be borne by the vehicle, that vehicle shall be deemed to be a vehicle itself constructed to carry a load."

Mr Rhodri Price Lewis for the appellant; Mr Colin Stuart for the respondent.

MR JUSTICE BROOKE said that the crucial words in section 136(6) defining a motor tractor and subsection (7) defining light locomotive and heavy locomotive were "mechanically pro-

pelled vehicle not constructed itself to carry a load."

A similar situation had arisen in *DPP v Yates* [(1989) RTR 134]. The court would have followed that decision except that the regulations involved in that case contained nothing comparable to section 137(2).

It appeared to his Lordship that what could be seen in the description given by the justices was a situation where a motor vehicle was constructed so that a substantial part of something or else was borne by the vehicle.

The question was whether that something was a "trailer" within the wide definition in section 136(1).

The case came down to a very short point of the construction of section 137(2) having regard to section 136(1).

A broken down vehicle towed by the arm of a recovery vehicle was a trailer attached to the recovery vehicle so that a substantial part of its weight was taken by the recovery vehicle. The recovery vehicle was therefore deemed to be a vehicle constructed to carry a load, and could not be a motor tractor or light or heavy locomotive within section 136(6) and (7).

Lord Justice Mann agreed. Solicitors: DPP; MacKrell Turner Garrett, Weybridge.

Deportation reasons should be given

Regina v Kenny

Crown court judges dealing with applications for the deportation of offenders should, at the time of making such a recommendation, state the reasons upon which they were making it.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice McCowan, Mr Justice Jupp and Mr Justice Potter) so stated on January 30 when dismissing an appeal by Vincent William Kenny against a recom-

mendation for deportation made on May 22, 1989 in Croydon Crown Court by Judge Pullinger. Following the appeal, Kenny's plea of guilty on May 10 to causing grievous bodily harm with intent to do grievous bodily harm. He was also sentenced to four years imprisonment.

MR JUSTICE JUPP said that judges should state their reasons, even though the matter had been made clear in the course of argument.

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HORIZONS

Enjoying the risks

Graduates have not always been queuing to join the insurance sector. Mike Ellis, of Legal & General's central personnel department, acknowledges insurance has had a poor image. "But that has changed now. We have put a lot more effort into the milk round, summer fairs and other methods of recruiting graduates, as have other companies. As a result, a higher calibre of student is coming forward," Ellis says.

There was a time when insurance companies did not want graduates, preferring school leavers. This was largely due to the vast amount of clerical work to be handled. With the advent of new technology and slimmed-down offices, coupled with other developments in the nature of the business itself, insurance companies now have high-calibre staff to fill key positions and, like many large organizations, look to graduate entrants.

The few companies that have been taking on graduates for years are now being joined by the majority. This year's recruitment guides list more than 30, many seeking large numbers.

New technology is not the only change to have affected the way companies operate. They have not escaped the effects of the Financial Services Act. In common with other financial institutions, which may now offer a whole range of services, insurance companies have entered a newly competitive market. Just as building societies

As the insurance sector broadens its scope, graduates are finding more on offer than the prospect of life tied to the desk, Beryl Dixon reports

may now offer pension and insurance advice, so insurance companies may offer mortgages. More offer specialist services in institutional investment, and most have either entered pensions and benefits management or expanded their work in it, taking advantage of the increased demand for personal pensions.

Another recent development has been a spate of mergers. Some companies have been swallowed up, some have expanded in size but not in their range of activities; others have dropped the word insurance from their title, signifying that they form part of a financial services group.

Yet there is still a profession of insurance as such, with its own chartered institute and examinations. It includes brokers, loss adjusters, reinsurers, specialists and Lloyd's of London. Some of

the companies are composite, carrying out all kinds of business, while others specialize in one or two types of insurance such as accident, fire or marine. Some are life offices.

The companies offer a range of career opportunities, in pure insurance or specialist professions. Most have an annual recruitment target for accountants, actuaries, estate managers, surveyors and computers and information technology personnel.

For example, Sharon Smith, a mathematics graduate, chose to train with Legal & General in certified accountancy. She could have done the same in other sectors of commerce and industry or in private practice, but she was impressed by Legal & General's training package and is enjoying her training experience in placements in different departments —

in the London head office and a subsidiary in Folkestone, Kent, working on projects ranging from competitor analysis to mortgage services, and managed funds to corporate planning.

On the insurance side, graduates should read the recruitment literature carefully. Nearly all companies offer schemes lasting 18 months or two years, which involve secondments to different departments. During this time trainees are expected to pass the examinations of the Chartered Insurance Institute (CII). Where companies differ is that some offer a career on the technical side — in claims or underwriting, marketing, sales, personnel and training — others take graduate trainees directly into training for underwriting.

A common area of confusion, according to one recruiter, is the over-use of the word "general". He says: "Some students come along thinking that they are applying for a scheme covering the work of the entire company, whereas we mean general insurance as opposed to life assurance."

Companies seek graduates with qualities similar to those required by other financial recruiters. Degree subjects are largely immaterial. Communication skills and basic numeracy are in demand. Selection procedures are thorough. Many graduates undergo aptitude and psychometric tests, group discussions and interviews.

'We have put a lot more effort into the milk round, summer fairs and other methods of recruiting...'



Thorough: Dawn Allen worked at all levels of Salisbury Friends' Provident to train as a trainee underwriter.

FROM HEART BYPASS TO ASSESSMENTS

Dawn Allen is a trainee underwriter with Friends' Provident in Salisbury, Wiltshire. Hearing her talk about heart bypass operations, you might assume that her degree was in science rather than geography and history. But Allen maintains that any intelligent graduate has the ability to research and acquire new information.

Her initial training started with the experience familiar to many graduate trainees: six weeks on clerical duties ("I spent the first day filing"). Then came five weeks producing standard acceptance letters and policies. "This is nec-

essary because you have to know how the support systems work," she says.

Soon she was training in earnest, putting her own recommendations on cases and discussing these with an experienced underwriter, and studying human biology and underwriting manuals at home. Within three months she had her own level of authority, and was underwriting proposals up to a given figure.

Technical training continued through attendance at several courses. "One, in particular, was very good — with trainees from other companies. We had case

studies and syndicate work, and lectures from leading London doctors."

Allen now works on her own authority, accepting risks on cases over £100,000. "I decide what evidence I need before accepting a proposal. I look at answers on the form, may request a medical, then have to decide whether to accept on ordinary or special terms. I have a manual to consult — and the advice of two doctors. I am in constant contact with clients and with the medical profession."

She has already taken some of the CII exams, and plans to finish them within two years of joining.

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

01-481 1066

Continued From Previous Page

PRIMARY CARE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES UNIT

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This progressive Unit employing some 1300 staff provides community services throughout Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly and includes the Ambulance Service, which is devoted to local management. It is based on the new community hospitals and provides the basis for development of the 'best practice' services developed in the recent White Paper. The Unit currently is producing its Business Plan to become an NHS Trust amongst the first wave of applicants in April 1991.

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Primary Care Community Services Unit, Penryn Hospital, Cornwall, PL26 8AA.
Tel: 0728 6632
Fax: 0728 64604
Applications should be returned no later than 15 March 1990. Interviews will be held on 6 April 1990.

Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Health Authority

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OFFICE SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATOR

As part of its expansion programme, the trade association for the UK's waste management industry, the National Association of Waste Disposal Contractors (NAWDC), is seeking an office systems administrator to take charge of its newly acquired central London offices. Working to the Director General's post involves the general administration of a busy office including the oversight of the secretarial and accountancy function, liaison with the Treasurer on the Association's financial management, the development and maintenance of the Association's membership records and statistics and the establishment of in-house information resources to Members, using a networked Wang PC/DTP system. This is a flexible position for a flexible person with a range of skills which they will be given every opportunity to develop. The ability to get on well with and assist others in the existing small and friendly team is essential. Normal office hours are worked but the nature of the business allows for an informal flexible system. A competitive salary, in line with the applicants experience, coupled with travel costs, medical insurance, contributory pension and 20 days p.a. leave (plus statutory holidays) is offered. Applicants should write with details of experience and two references to:

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To apply, please send a full CV to the Personnel Officer, Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS.

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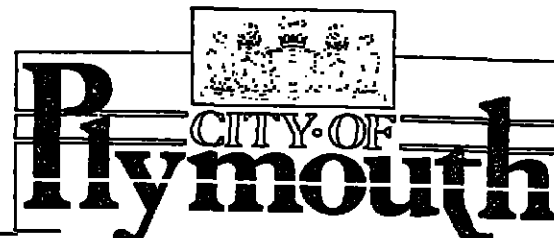
Applicants must be fully qualified accountants and while previous local government experience is advantageous, it is not essential, if other abilities can be demonstrated. Hamilton District is becoming an increasingly popular place in which to live and work. There are excellent housing, shopping and leisure facilities and all within easy travelling distance from Glasgow and Edinburgh. Conditions of service include 35-hour working week, flexitime and up to 30 days annual leave.

A car leasing scheme is proposed for 1990 and assistance is available with relocation expenses. Application forms for the above post are available from the Personnel Department, 186 Cadzow Street, Hamilton (tel. Hamilton 282323, ext. 156), to whom they should be returned no later than Friday, 2nd March, 1990.



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If you want to find out more, please contact Michael Boxall, Chief Executive & Town Clerk on 0752 264862.

APPLICATION FORMS AND BRIEFING PACK CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER, PLYMOUTH CITY COUNCIL, CIVIC CENTRE, PLYMOUTH, PL1 2EW. TELEPHONE 0752 264890.

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GOLF

The flight of stairs Norman is still desperate to climb

From Mitchell Platts, Golf Correspondent, Melbourne

As Greg Norman donned his sixth Australian Masters gold jacket, after his success here on Sunday, the suspicion remained that he would happily exchange all of them for one of the bottle green variety to be found at Augusta.

He said: "For me this is a great start to the decade. I have a feeling the 1990s will be good for me. And to win the Masters at Augusta, now that would be nice."

Even if he refuses to admit it, that is what matters most to Norman, apart from his family. He is a contented man when it comes to his personal life, but he has become a complex person in a professional sense. The reason why is not difficult to detect. He is No. 1 in the Sony World Rankings but at the age of 35 he possesses only one major championship, the 1986 Open.

It is, of course, disappointing to Norman that he has often come close in the Masters, including being runner-up in 1986 and 1987. In the latter, he was floored by an iniquitous chip executed by Larry Mize.

What makes it all the more frustrating is the knowledge

that in April, while such as Faldo, Watson, Floyd, Ballesteros and Nicklaus will have the use of the champion's locker room on the top floor of the Augusta clubhouse, Norman must sit below changing his shoes with others who aspire to being the Master golfer. It is an upstairs-downstairs situation which understandably rankles with him.

Faldo, who was unable to prevent Norman's winning surge here, thinks the Australian would be well advised to adopt a low-key approach for the Masters.

"Greg likes to do things in high profile and maybe he has created a rod for his own back," Faldo said. "When you do things to be seen and to impress, as he does, you are going to create all that media attention. But when you get to the Masters, you really need to slip along quietly."

Those close to Norman would argue against this view, yet Charlie Earp, his golf teacher throughout his career, recently spoke in a similar vein. "Greg Norman is the greatest draw card on Earth," Earp said. "People would scramble over broken glass to

watch him hit golf balls. The International Management Group's demands on his time mean that golf is third-rate now to Greg.

"He's too busy all the time. The person hasn't been born that can hit a ball like he can. And these people are roping him down and tying him up. But Greg can't see that."

Norman disagrees that he is overworked. "Let me clear up this mystique about IMG," Norman said. "They work for me, not the other way around. Golf is my No. 1 priority."

To see Norman here in full flow on Sunday was ample evidence of that. It is the duty of IMG, as James Erskine, its director in Sydney, pointed out, to put him all the deals that are put to him.

Norman might not need the US \$10 million he is reputed to have earned last year, but he does need a considerable income to fuel his life style.

The trick for Norman will be to follow Faldo's suggestion and divorce himself from that world in April. He looked the part in gold here on Sunday; he knows he would feel more fulfilled in green at Augusta.

Building a solid base for men's volleyball

Man from Haiti on mission in Britain

By Roddy Mackenzie

British volleyball yesterday announced what may see as the most significant appointment in the game in Britain for many years when Ralph Hippolyte, formerly in charge of the French national women's side, was installed as the professional coach of the new Great Britain senior men's squad.

Hippolyte's appointment is effective from today and he will be charged, over a two-year period, with developing the British squad and setting up a workable structure for the future of the game.

A native of Haiti, Hippolyte, aged 41, has travelled widely and after working in the United States and Sweden, took charge of the French women's team between 1983-89. In that period, they managed to beat all of the big European powers with the exception of the Soviet Union.

Revealing the new appointment, Jim Wylie, the chairman of the British Volleyball Federation, said: "We feel as a federation that the appointment is the most important in British volleyball since 1958 when the Amateur Volleyball Association was formed."

On a visit to Britain, he talked about building a team capable of qualifying for the Olympic Games for the first time. Hippolyte was more content to talk in terms of building bases.

"We must create a base for volleyball and see that the fundamentals of the game are correct," he said. "We need more players and more international exposure. Realistically, over the next two years we want to be able to compete with the middle nations in Europe like Norway and Hungary."

Hippolyte indicated that clubs must also take on the responsibility if he is going to be successful in his new post. "If clubs are training very hard then they will ensure that players will be ready to compete," he said.

The Great Britain team will have its first match together at the Royal Park International Cup in Birmingham in July when it will face some top-class opposition, with Brazil likely to compete.

Hippolyte will base his selection on the British Volleyball



Creative Hippolyte: lifted French women's team to the top

Federation championships in Glasgow, which have been rescheduled for March 30 and 31 to accommodate the television cameras.

The formation of a British team will not seriously hamper the development of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales at international level, although Hippolyte would like to see the combined individual programmes to dovetail into his squad.

Britain will compete in next year's European championship qualifiers and, if all goes according to plan, would like to qualify for the European championships proper in 1993.

Meanwhile, on the domestic front, Team Mizuno Malaya strengthened their hold on the men's first division title in the Royal Park English league by beating their arch rivals, Spensers, in five sets at the weekend.

HOCKEY

England must beat improving French to qualify for 1994

From Sydney Friskin, Lahore

Australia and West Germany, as expected, emerged winners of their respective groups as the component parts of the World Cup tournament fell into place here yesterday, both teams coming through five matches unscathed.

However, each side had only one goal to show for all the tournament effort they had put into their final matches. A crowd of about 40,000 watched Pakistan lose to West Germany but less than half that number stayed on to witness the defeat of The Netherlands by Australia, the holders.

Today is the rest day and the line-up for tomorrow's semi-finals is: The Netherlands v West Germany and Australia v Pakistan.

On the same day England, who are playing off for fifth to eighth places, have an important match against France which they have to win in order to earn a place in the top six and thus qualify for the 1994 World Cup.

France, who drew 2-2 with England in the four nations tournament at Benalmadena in Spain at the end of last month, have improved considerably since their arrival here, having, in the process of finishing third, beaten Argentina 1-0. If England beat France they will play either the Soviet Union or Spain for fifth place.

Australia's goal against The Netherlands was scored in the thirty-third minute by Batch, who completed the move which he had started by sweeping the ball in from an untidy scramble. They should have had another goal about five minutes before the end when their outside right, Deane, delivered the ball to Corbett who, with only the helpless goalkeeper to beat, was sadly assayed with his shot.

His contribution was painful to see. The Netherlands took the field without Bovelander, their short-corner expert, who was injured, and did not put their heart and soul into the game, particularly after Australia had scored. They had already qualified for the semi-finals.

On the other hand, Pakistan strove mightily to beat West Germany but in the end could

Results and tables

GROUP A: Soviet Union 3, Argentina 1; Australia 1, Netherlands 0.

Final group positions									
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts		
Australia	1	5	0	0	14	4	10		
France	2	4	1	1	15	10	7		
Spain	3	3	2	2	10	8	5		
Soviet Union	4	2	2	2	8	10	4		
Argentina	5	1	4	2	7	15	3		
India	6	0	1	4	10	17	1		

GROUP B: Canada 1, Ireland 1; West Germany 1, Pakistan 0.

Final group positions									
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts		
West Germany	1	5	0	0	13	2	10		
Pakistan	2	4	1	1	10	8	7		
Spain	3	3	2	2	10	8	5		
England	4	1	2	3	7	15	3		
Canada	5	0	1	4	7	15	1		
Ireland	6	0	1	4	3	11	1		

not avoid the awesome prospect of facing Australia in the semi-finals. Pakistan dominated the first half, starting it by earning a penalty stroke which Qamar Ibrahim failed to convert, the ball landing against the crossbar.

Not until the last 10 minutes of this period did West Germany trouble the hosts' defence which, but for their own rearguard, with Fischer outstanding, kept their heads despite the pressure put upon them by the fast and skilful Pakistan forwards.

West Germany's goal was scored in the 54th minute by Hilgers, also from a scramble, the outcome of Pakistan's goalkeeper, Mansoor Ahmad, having snatched from Blocher. The centre which Reck had put across from the right started it. All Pakistan then launched several futile attacks.

Argentina, who had at one time threatened to turn group A upside down, lost 3-1 to the Soviet Union and finished fifth to involve themselves in the play-offs for ninth to twelfth places. Their final match, which will be against Ireland on Thursday, Argentina came back strongly to level the score through Siri after Sergei Pleshakov had scored for the Soviet Union. Siri scored a short corner in the 29th minute. But Argentina had no reply to goals scored by Holopov in the sixth minute and another by Pleshakov a minute before the end.

Ignacio Escude, of Spain, remains the top scorer of the tournament with seven goals, followed by Bovelander, of The Netherlands, with five.

Irish are again all flair and no finish

From Sydney Friskin

Ireland	1
Canada	1

Ireland deserved a better fate than to finish last in group B of the World Cup tournament here yesterday after their drawn match with Canada, who took fifth place on goal difference. It was the same old story of Ireland having the flair but neither the finishing power nor a meaningful pattern at short corners. They had four of these awards and could not convert any of them.

There was much concern in the Ireland team after the match over Kirkwood, a member of Great Britain Olympic gold medal winning team, who was taken to hospital, where he needed six stitches to the up-turned eyelid on his right cheek accidentally by a Canadian stick.

Canada went into the lead in the 27th minute with a goal by Mikovitch, who capitalized on a misunderstanding between McKee and McConnell. Almost on half-time, Kenny Morris levelled the score from a centre by Cooke.

Ireland had the better of the exchanges in the second half but one chance after another was thrown away, the easiest in the 42nd minute by Filgas, who fired a shot wide of the target with the Canadian goalkeeper out of position.

Gifford led a number of promising attacks for Canada with Mikovitch in support but both were substituted in the second half, the arrival of Rutledge making little difference to their play, which was solid in midfield.

Canada and Ireland will play off for ninth to twelfth places, thereby necessitating their playing in the next Inter-Cup for the 1994 World Cup. Ireland have made a bid to run this event in Dublin and if they happen to be the host they will not have to qualify. A decision on this is expected to be made by the end of March.

IRELAND: P. Shaw; W. McConnell, K. Morris, S. Martin, J. McKee, P. Cooke (subs: W. Walsh, M. Sheehan, L. Grant, S. Gifford (capt), J. McKee, S. Filgas (sub), C. Carney, K. Morris). CANADA: S. Escude, A. Gifford (capt), N. Sandhu, P. Burrows (captain), I. Sandhu, G. Krupp, S. Cronin, G. Vaz, P. Caruso, L. Rutledge (subs: R. Rutledge, G. Gifford (sub), R. Rutledge). Umpires: A. Ranauld (R), E. Ruiz (Arg).

McAllister inspiration now

From John Hennessy, Oporto

Stephen McAllister, drawing inspiration from an army of first-time winners on the European golf tour in the last season or two, has turned the tables by taking possession of the inaugural Atlantic Open championship at Estoril, near here, on Sunday.

It is not given to all of them, though, to emulate his ice-cool nerve under the order of a six-man play-off. No doubt other men could play his pitch shot to 12 feet at the first extra hole and control the ball home, but with his semi-detached confidence, he said nothing of the enormously enhanced prestige?

Just think of those other five players he had to beat. Roman

Rafferty, for instance, the leading money winner in Europe last year, a young Irishman was one of the first to congratulate the unexpected winner. "He said to me: 'Well done, enjoy it,'" McAllister said.

No doubt he will, but he is too sensible man, 28 last July, to become starry-eyed. "I'm still serving my apprenticeship," he said. "There have been plenty of one-time winners. I don't want to be one of them."

McAllister does not strike you immediately as a sporting hero peering through spectacles from a height of only 5ft 8in. He is more solidly built than he appears at 11½st, "but maybe it's in my water," he quips from his semi-detached confidence. Not that he was anywhere near the breadline. Through a friend of his father's, he acquired a sponsorship of \$12,000

a year from Palmer Motor Factors and through the eponymous Charlie Palmer, a further \$12,000 fell into his lap from Philips car stereos.

Canny Scott that he is, McAllister has no intention to spend, spend, spend. "It will all go into the bank," he says, "and I shall use it as and when I need to."

Like so many others, McAllister looks upon Ballesteros as his hero. "When I was 13 or 14, Seve was the new star coming through," he said. "That always sticks in your mind. Later on it was a big kick even just to play in the same tournament as him."

This week he again plays in a tournament starring Ballesteros, in Dubai, but no longer, perhaps, as a member of the supporting cast.

Visitors hoping to cash in at Preston

By David Rhys Jones

Forty-five leading players from nine countries will compete for a share of the £117,000 prize-money in the new indoor championships at the Preston Guild Hall over the next two weeks. A record cheque for £20,000 will go to the winner of the singles, and £10,000 will go to the winner of the doubles.

Fourteen of the competitors, including the singles title holder, Richard Corsie, were recently sweltering in New Zealand, trying to cope with the winds which swept off Auckland beach and across the fast Pakuranga greens. The start of the competition today will present them with the problem of adapting to the demands of playing indoors on the portable

At Preston, as at Pakuranga, the temperature will be soaring, the time, of course, under the television lights, but the competitors will not otherwise be troubled by the elements which make outdoor bowls such a fascinating study.

The indoor game is a British invention and has not yet found favour in countries such as New Zealand and Australia, where outdoor play is possible virtually throughout the year. Overseas players are thus at a distinct disadvantage, competing against home-grown experts in the middle of their winter season.

No overseas player has won the world indoor singles, but Ian Schuback, of Australia, the Commonwealth Games pairs gold medal winner, is quick to recognize the attraction of a game which, because it is more artificial, is purer than its outdoor counterpart.

"The world indoor championships in Britain are the best event I've ever taken part in, and the playing conditions are almost perfect," Schuback said. As a professional, he is no doubt also attracted by the record prize-money and the thought of winning back the pairs title that he and Jim Yates lost last year.

Ciniglio is in charge in Austria

Ciro Ciniglio, the most successful manager in England history, returns to lead an England squad for the first time since quitting the job five years ago, when he takes charge of the teams in the Thomas and Uber Cup preliminary round matches in Villach, Austria, this week (Richard Eaton writes).

Ciniglio, now a national team adviser, led England to a Thomas Cup bronze and Uber Cup silver in 1984. He will expect the men's and women's squads to qualify for the Thomas and Uber Cup finals in Tokyo in May and June.

England join the action on Thursday along with the stronger nations, and their men should reach a semi-final with Sweden and the women a semi-final with Denmark on Saturday. Three men's teams and four women's teams, so England are odds-on to book their tickets to Tokyo.

Results, page 41

The Chartered Association of Certified Accountants' examination results

The following have passed the December 1989 examination of the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants:

Abdul H A; Abdul R I; Adams C J V; Adams S D; Adkins C J; Afshari M A; Aggarwal A K; Aggarwal M; Aggarwal N P; Aggarwal O; Aggarwal P; Aggarwal R; Aggarwal S; Aggarwal T; Aggarwal V; Aggarwal W; Aggarwal X; Aggarwal Y; Aggarwal Z; Aggarwal AA; Aggarwal AB; Aggarwal AC; Aggarwal AD; Aggarwal AE; Aggarwal AF; Aggarwal AG; Aggarwal AH; Aggarwal AI; Aggarwal AJ; Aggarwal AK; Aggarwal AL; Aggarwal AM; Aggarwal AN; Aggarwal AO; Aggarwal AP; Aggarwal AQ; Aggarwal AR; Aggarwal AS; Aggarwal AT; Aggarwal AU; Aggarwal AV; Aggarwal AW; Aggarwal AX; Aggarwal AY; Aggarwal AZ; Aggarwal BA; Aggarwal BB; Aggarwal BC; Aggarwal BD; Aggarwal BE; Aggarwal BF; Aggarwal BG; Aggarwal BH; Aggarwal BI; Aggarwal BJ; Aggarwal BK; Aggarwal BL; Aggarwal BM; Aggarwal BN; Aggarwal BO; Aggarwal BP; Aggarwal BQ; Aggarwal BR; Aggarwal BS; Aggarwal BT; Aggarwal BU; Aggarwal BV; Aggarwal BW; Aggarwal BX; Aggarwal BY; Aggarwal BZ; Aggarwal CA; Aggarwal CB; Aggarwal CC; Aggarwal CD; Aggarwal CE; Aggarwal CF; Aggarwal CG; Aggarwal CH; Aggarwal CI; Aggarwal CJ; Aggarwal CK; Aggarwal CL; Aggarwal CM; Aggarwal CN; Aggarwal CO; Aggarwal CP; Aggarwal CQ; Aggarwal CR; Aggarwal CS; Aggarwal CT; Aggarwal CU; Aggarwal CV; Aggarwal CW; Aggarwal CX; Aggarwal CY; Aggarwal CZ; Aggarwal DA; Aggarwal DB; Aggarwal DC; Aggarwal DD; Aggarwal DE; Aggarwal DF; Aggarwal DG; Aggarwal DH; Aggarwal DI; Aggarwal DJ; Aggarwal DK; Aggarwal DL; Aggarwal DM; Aggarwal DN; Aggarwal DO; Aggarwal DP; Aggarwal DQ; Aggarwal DR; Aggarwal DS; Aggarwal DT; Aggarwal DU; Aggarwal DV; Aggarwal DW; Aggarwal DX; Aggarwal DY; Aggarwal DZ; Aggarwal EA; Aggarwal EB; Aggarwal EC; Aggarwal ED; Aggarwal EE; Aggarwal EF; Aggarwal EG; Aggarwal EH; Aggarwal EI; Aggarwal EJ; Aggarwal EK; Aggarwal EL; Aggarwal EM; Aggarwal EN; Aggarwal EO; Aggarwal EP; Aggarwal EQ; Aggarwal ER; Aggarwal ES; Aggarwal ET; Aggarwal EU; Aggarwal EV; Aggarwal EW; Aggarwal EX; Aggarwal EY; Aggarwal EZ; Aggarwal FA; Aggarwal FB; Aggarwal FC; Aggarwal FD; Aggarwal FE; Aggarwal FF; Aggarwal FG; Aggarwal FH; Aggarwal FI; Aggarwal FJ; Aggarwal FK; Aggarwal FL; Aggarwal FM; Aggarwal FN; Aggarwal FO; Aggarwal FP; Aggarwal FQ; Aggarwal FR; Aggarwal FS; Aggarwal FT; Aggarwal FU; Aggarwal FV; Aggarwal FW; Aggarwal FX; Aggarwal FY; Aggarwal FZ; Aggarwal GA; Aggarwal GB; Aggarwal GC; Aggarwal GD; Aggarwal GE; Aggarwal GF; Aggarwal GH; Aggarwal GI; Aggarwal GJ; Aggarwal GK; Aggarwal GL; Aggarwal GM; Aggarwal GN; Aggarwal GO; Aggarwal GP; Aggarwal GQ; Aggarwal GR; Aggarwal GS; Aggarwal GT; Aggarwal GU; Aggarwal GV; Aggarwal GW; Aggarwal GX; Aggarwal GY; Aggarwal GZ; Aggarwal HA; Aggarwal HB; Aggarwal HC; Aggarwal HD; Aggarwal HE; Aggarwal HF; Aggarwal HG; Aggarwal HH; Aggarwal HI; Aggarwal HJ; Aggarwal HK; Aggarwal HL; Aggarwal HM; Aggarwal HN; Aggarwal HO; Aggarwal HP; Aggarwal HQ; Aggarwal HR; Aggarwal HS; Aggarwal HT; Aggarwal HU; Aggarwal HV; Aggarwal HW; Aggarwal HX; Aggarwal HY; Aggarwal HZ; Aggarwal IA; Aggarwal IB; Aggarwal IC; Aggarwal ID; Aggarwal IE; Aggarwal IF; Aggarwal IG; Aggarwal IH; Aggarwal II; Aggarwal IJ; Aggarwal IK; Aggarwal IL; Aggarwal IM; Aggarwal IN; Aggarwal IO; Aggarwal IP; Aggarwal IQ; Aggarwal IR; Aggarwal IS; Aggarwal IT; Aggarwal IU; Aggarwal IV; Aggarwal IW; Aggarwal IX; Aggarwal IY; Aggarwal IZ; Aggarwal JA; Aggarwal JB; Aggarwal JC; Aggarwal JD; Aggarwal JE; Aggarwal JF; Aggarwal JG; Aggarwal JH; Aggarwal JI; Aggarwal JJ; Aggarwal JK; Aggarwal JL; Aggarwal JM; Aggarwal JN; Aggarwal JO; Aggarwal JP; Aggarwal JQ; Aggarwal JR; Aggarwal JS; Aggarwal JT; Aggarwal JU; Aggarwal JV; Aggarwal JW; Aggarwal JX; Aggarwal JY; Aggarwal JZ; Aggarwal KA; Aggarwal KB; Aggarwal KC; Aggarwal KD; Aggarwal KE; Aggarwal KF; Aggarwal KG; Aggarwal KH; Aggarwal KI; Aggarwal KJ; Aggarwal KL; Aggarwal KM; Aggarwal KN; Aggarwal KO; Aggarwal KP; Aggarwal KQ; Aggarwal KR; Aggarwal KS; Aggarwal KT; Aggarwal KU; Aggarwal KV; Aggarwal KW; Aggarwal KX; Aggarwal KY; Aggarwal KZ; Aggarwal LA; Aggarwal LB; Aggarwal LC; Aggarwal LD; Aggarwal LE; Aggarwal LF; Aggarwal LG; 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Aggarwal OH; Aggarwal OI; Aggarwal OJ; Aggarwal OK; Aggarwal OL; Aggarwal OM; Aggarwal ON; Aggarwal OO; Aggarwal OP; Aggarwal OQ; Aggarwal OR; Aggarwal OS; Aggarwal OT; Aggarwal OU; Aggarwal OV; Aggarwal OW; Aggarwal OX; Aggarwal OY; Aggarwal OZ; Aggarwal PA; Aggarwal PB; Aggarwal PC; Aggarwal PD; Aggarwal PE; Aggarwal PF; Aggarwal PG; Aggarwal PH; Aggarwal PI; Aggarwal PJ; Aggarwal PK; Aggarwal PL; Aggarwal PM; Aggarwal PN; Aggarwal PO; Aggarwal PP; Aggarwal PQ; Aggarwal PR; Aggarwal PS; Aggarwal PT; Aggarwal PU; Aggarwal PV; Aggarwal PW; Aggarwal PX; Aggarwal PY; Aggarwal PZ; Aggarwal QA; Aggarwal QB; Aggarwal QC; Aggarwal QD; Aggarwal QE; Aggarwal QF; Aggarwal QG; Aggarwal QH; Aggarwal QI; Aggarwal QJ; Aggarwal QK; Aggarwal QL; Aggarwal QM; Aggarwal QN; Aggarwal QO; Aggarwal QP; Aggarwal QQ; Aggarwal QR; Aggarwal QS; Aggarwal QT; Aggarwal QU; Aggarwal QV; Aggarwal QW; Aggarwal QX; Aggarwal QY; Aggarwal QZ; Aggarwal RA; Aggarwal RB; Aggarwal RC; Aggarwal RD; Aggarwal RE; Aggarwal RF; 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Aggarwal DC; Aggarwal DD; Aggarwal DE; Aggarwal DF; Aggarwal DG; Aggarwal DH; Aggarwal DI; Aggarwal DJ; Aggarwal DK; Aggarwal DL; Aggarwal DM; Aggarwal

Point-to-point by Brian Beel

Familiar salute, different colours: John Aldridge celebrates one of his 16 goals for Real Sociedad this season

Man from Kiev: Sergei Baltacha wants to be back in the fray

However, last week, Brighton and Hove Albion were allowed to sign on loan Sergei Gotsmanov, a midfield player from Dynamo Minsk, so Baltacha is no longer a solitary trailblazer.

However, the committee must immediately address the problem of having its key officers at two centres.

only of use for training but is invaluable to the sport which is desperate for indoor facilities.

It has been under threat of closure this year because of a

draw at Lillieshall on Saturday, with Richard Chidley (South Glamorgan College) as their scorer.

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However, the committee must immediately address the problem of having its key

It was the Caisson that the first attracted Tony Doyle, then a schoolboy, to take up the sport. He went on to win two world professional championships and a number of European

► The British Colleges football side held English Schools to a 2-1 draw at Lillieshall on Saturday, with Richard Chidley (South Glamorgan College)

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Ryan pays the price of Welsh failure

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

John Ryan, nominated as the Welsh rugby union coach in controversial circumstances only 19 months ago, resigned yesterday in the wake of the crushing 34-6 defeat by England at Twickenham on Saturday in the five nations' championship.

His letter of resignation was handed personally to Denis Evans, the Welsh Rugby Union secretary, in Cardiff at 10 o'clock in the morning last night. Ryan, the Neath general manager, was named as his successor. His first task will be to help select a XV to play Scotland in Cardiff on March 3.

There was an air of, dare one say, weary resignation about Ryan when he faced the media immediately after Saturday's international. After the performance by what one veteran critic described as the worst Welsh team he had seen, there was little he could say in the unhappy knowledge that his coaching job, only halfway through his second championship season, was on the line.

After 24 hours for reflection Ryan, a customs officer in Newport, terminated his appointment which also embraced — for the first time this season — the position of chairman of selectors.

"John's obviously been under a great deal of pressure although there were a few of us who had been trying to change his mind," Evans said. The WRU's executive committee met at once and accepted the coaching committee's nomination of Waldron, the retired steelworker from Neath, who



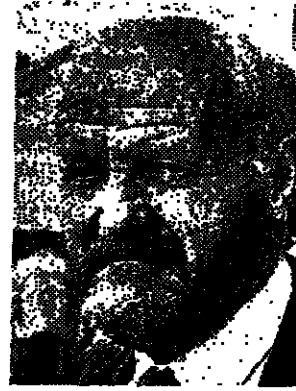
Ryan: high hopes dashed

was appointed to the union committee only last month.

"This has been thrown at me and it has taken me by surprise," said Waldron last night. "I arrived for a meeting of the coaching committee to be told that John Ryan had resigned. Whilst my sympathies go out to him, because he had a mountain to climb, I feel sad that a Welsh coach has left in mid-season. We have to go forward from here, climb the mountain and get over the top of it."

This is only the latest blow to have struck Welsh rugby over the last decade though Ryan himself foreshadowed it: in an interview eight years ago he criticised the complacency of the game in Wales and said: "Coaching, of course, is an easy whipping boy for the failures of Welsh rugby. When things go wrong, the coach's head is usually the first to roll."

He came to the job as one of 30 candidates when the WRU decided to dispense with another former London Welsh flanker, Tony Gray, after the



Waldron: new man in charge

disastrous tour to New Zealand in the summer of 1988.

Ironically Gray had hoped for his confirmation as coach up the 1991 World Cup, having helped Wales to a triple crown in March that year, but he was sacked and Ryan, coach to the national under-21 side, replaced him ahead of — among others — Waldron who played for Wales which Ryan, the first non-international to occupy the post, never did.

Ryan's first international was against Western Samoa, which Wales won 28-6 without looking convincing. In a further eight games there was only one further victory, against England in March last year. That game, after a run of defeats including one at the hands of Romania in Cardiff, helped provide a stay of execution. But now it is England who have encompassed his downfall and may well have contributed towards a re-assessment of the management structure of the Welsh national team.

There was little wrong with

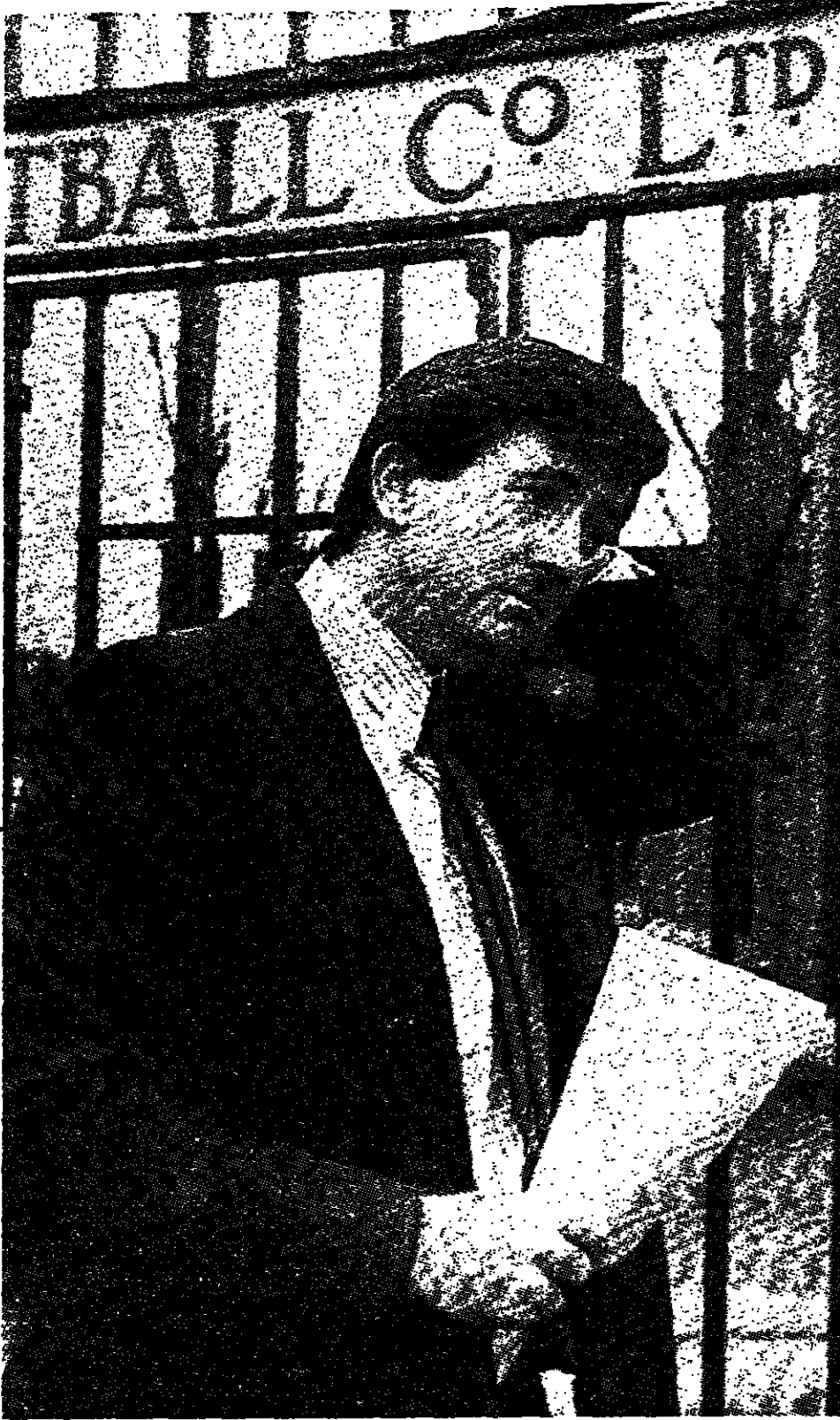
Ryan's coaching pedigree when he came to the post: as an initially reluctant coach to Newport he turned the club's playing fortunes around in the mid-Seventies then went to Cardiff and — as he did with Newport — coached them to the Welsh Cup. But the complacency of which he had complained and which was a product of the successful 1970s worked against him as Wales stumbled through a series of administrative crises.

"It's a question of making the best of what we have," Ryan once said. "In the short term Wales may not produce the sort of rugby many people want to see — but a carefully-planned three-year programme could produce an outstanding team again."

When he was appointed Colin Smart, the former England prop who was a player at Newport during Ryan's reign as coach, said: "I'm amazed Wales have had the good sense to appoint him. He'll be superb as long as he's given time and the support."

But rarely did Ryan's selections meet with uniform approval in the hypercritical atmosphere in which Welsh players and coaches must exist. Jonathan Davies, the country's brightest star, left for rugby league grumbling of a lack of communication.

At the same time Welsh club rugby, with the notable exceptions of Neath and Llanelli, was at a low ebb for which Ryan could scarcely be blamed and a playing agenda for which he was not responsible brought New Zealand to Wales again last autumn, little more than a year after the two fifty-point drubbings of 1988.



The end for Macari: Tom Finn, the West Ham secretary, delivers the board's statement

West Ham put Boyce in temporary charge

By Dennis Signy

Lou Macari's tempestuous seven months as manager of West Ham United ended, as anticipated, with his resignation yesterday. In an attempt to restore immediate stability to the club, which has had only six managers in its 89-year history, the board has put in charge until they have had the opportunity of "fully considering the position."

Boyce, who scored the winning goal for West Ham against Preston North End in the 1964 FA Cup Final, comes from East Ham and has been at the club as player and coach since 1959.

A statement in the name of Len Cearn, the West Ham chairman, was handed to reporters waiting outside Upton Park by Tom Finn, the club secretary. It confirmed that Macari, the former Scottish international who had a distinguished playing career with Celtic and Manchester United, had resigned on Sunday. "With regret this has today been accepted by the board," it read. Macari, through Cearn, expressed his appreciation of the support he had received from the club during the past few weeks, which had been "traumatic" for him and his family.

Macari added that the recent publicity surrounding his time as manager of Swindon, Town, against whom West Ham had drawn 2-2 in a second division match on Sunday, had "unfairly brought

pressure on West Ham". There was no sign of Macari yesterday, at his home in Loughton, Essex, his wife answered the telephone to say that Macari would not be there all day.

Speculation over the manager's position was aroused on Sunday when Macari, aged 40, sent a message to the board where he was due to meet the team travelling to Swindon to say he would not be at the match. The West Ham directors met after game to consider his non-appearance.

Boyce was told by telephone at the club's training ground at Chadwell Heath yesterday that he was in charge. He did not apply for the position when John Lyall, Macari's predecessor, had his contract terminated last June after 15 years as manager and a lifetime with the club as player and coach. Boyce, who has never been in charge previously, said: "I am very surprised and said that Lou Macari has gone. I have been at the club for 30 years and stability has been very important during my time here. Obviously there has been a lot of change over the past months; my immediate job is to restore that stability and to get players to react in the right way."

After Macari's £1,000 fine and centure from the Football Association last week, when he was found guilty of breaking his rule regarding betting on a match while he was

manager of Swindon, West Ham announced that the punishment imposed suggested that his involvement had been "minimal" and that he should be allowed to return to a normal life and concentrate on his managerial duties. However, there is still a possibility of a Football League hearing involving Macari relating to alleged unauthorized payments to players at Swindon.

Two days later West Ham lost 6-0 to Oldham Athletic in the first leg of the Littlewoods Cup semi-finals. It was the final blow to Macari's controversial management of West Ham, a club that has always prided itself on a low profile.

When the West Ham directors came to consider Macari's permanent successor those under consideration will include Boyce and the Billy Bonds and Tony Carr, both of whom applied last time; Peter Shreeves, the former Tottenham Hotspur manager, and Harry Redknapp, the former West Ham player now managing Bournemouth.

West Ham have a scheduled board meeting this week at which, it is understood, there will be discussion about Michael Wallace, the club's largest individual shareholder, becoming a director along with John Cearn, a brother of the chairman, and Geoff Hurst, the former West Ham player and Chelsea manager.

Reserve bowlers hold few terrors

From Alan Lee
Cricket Correspondent
Kingston, Jamaica

The determination by England to treat their three-day game at Sabina Park as a full-scale Test trial was thwarted yesterday by Jamaica's determination to treat it with contempt.

Showing an indifference to fixtures with touring teams which will regrettably be familiar to certain English counties, Jamaica omitted all three of their Test players and fielded an attack based largely on spin. Whether or not they acted with the connivance of the Test selectors, it was a strategy which devalued the match and the merit of England's form.

England have suffered throughout their preparation from a lack of authenticity. Pitches have been slow and there has hardly been a serious fast bowler in opposition. When rain ruined the first two limited-overs internationals, Saturday's first Test assumed the panicky proximity of an opening night to a repertory company rehearsing the wrong play.

Even the weather seemed to be persisting in the conspiracy. Heavy rain fell on Kings-

Scoreboard

ENGLAND vs First Testings	
1st Innings	108
W Larkins c Kennedy b Haynes	45
A J Lambert b Haynes	2
A J Lambert not out	12
Extras	9
Total (2 wickets)	177
2nd Innings	
R A Smith, M Hendrich, D J Caplan, P C Russell, P A J DeFreitas, E E Hemmings, D E Moleiro and A R G Fraser to bat	
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-145 (6-149)	
JAMAICA: D Morgan, R S Samuels, N Kennedy, J Adams, C Davidson, R C Haynes, A Smith, L Williams, N Perry, C Carter, C Burton	
Umpires: L Bell and A Gwynor	

ton at breakfast time and there was the alarming prospect of another inactive day. Thankfully, the sun broke through in time and Gooch, on winning the toss, was able to make the best of a bad job.

Electing to bat on a bare, chalk-coloured surface next door to the Test pitch, Gooch dominated an opening stand of 143 in 135 minutes with Larkins. They were divided in the fortieth over, the 21st of spin, and although another wicket then fell quickly, Gooch proceeded serenely to his first century as England captain, scored in only 2½ hours.

Much of the discussion inevitably focused on the make-up of the two teams, with Jamaica hiding their Test players and England apparently exposing theirs. The inclusion of Hussain would seem to mean that he is regarded above Bailey in the pecking order and may now make his Test debut if England adopt the option of playing six batsmen plus the all-rounder, Capel.

Bailey's role on this tour is looking increasingly slim; his next prospective game, unless injuries intervene, is in a month's time when the party returns to Trinidad prior to the third Test. On Caribbean tours, where interim matches are few, there is always a batsman consigned to the wilderness, but Bailey, who was batted out of position in the opening game and has not been seen since, may perhaps have been a victim of pre-conceived ideas.

DeFreitas was again left out by England and although the management insists he remains in Test contention it is difficult to envisage room being found for him. Malcolm, making an emotional return to his native island for the first time since emigrating 11 years ago, will have to bowl very badly in this game to be justified for the Test in which his extra pace has long been part of the plan.

Jamaica did not field a single Test player, past or present, once it had been decided to do without Dujon, Patterson and Walsh. All three were named yesterday in a predictable West Indies 13 for the opening Test. With Ambrose and Logie injured the one change from their one-day squad is the return of Patterson for Baptiste.

Gooch and Larkins made the progress they were entitled to against some very ordinary seam bowling on a good pitch. Gooch took command once the first of three slow bowlers emerged and by lunch had cruised to 76, including two effortlessly struck sixes off Perry's off spin.

It was a gooley from Robert Haynes, who toured England with West Indies Young Cricketers eight years ago, which dislodged Larkins, who nudged a catch to then produced a top spinner to bewilder Stewart, whose off stump was hit as he shouldered arms.

WEST INDIES PARTY for Test Test: VWA Richards (captain), C G Greenidge, R B Richardson, N A Williams, R C Haynes, P L Dore, A D Morgan, S P Patterson, J R Baptiste, C A Best, Moseley, C A Best.

More cricket, page 41

How and why the game went wrong for Wales

By Gerald Davies

Since Wales had experienced their heaviest defeat against England on Saturday, rumours had been circulating that John Ryan had been contemplating resignation. He had aired his views among the players on Saturday night and they had tried in vain to get him to change his mind.

He had been appointed to the role in the summer of 1988. He was the first Welsh coach who had played for his country, although he had succeeded with Newport and Cardiff in carrying them to successful cup victories.

Ryan had followed Tony Gray, who had occupied the position for the previous three years. After the Welsh failure in the World Cup in New Zealand in 1987, there was a clamour for change even though Gray had led Wales to a triple crown and a five nations' championship shared with France.

During his 18 months, Ryan had no such success. Of his nine games in charge, he won

only against Western Samoa and England last season. To lift a team out of such a trough, and to set in train a different pattern of success, became increasingly difficult for him.

He began this season with a formidable task in knowing that in three consecutive matches Wales had to meet the world champions, New Zealand, the five nations' champions, France, and finally at Twickenham the team with the most likely credentials for taking over France's European mantle.

Ryan had realistically said that a victory in any one of these might form the basis of recovery. In the event, he lost all three, with 97 points scored against and 34 for. England's comprehensive victory, coming on top of the accumulating pressures elsewhere, finally proved unbearable. As the season has gone on, he has looked visibly strained and uncomfortable in his position. The post was meant to be

for a three-year period, carrying Ryan through to the World Cup in 1991. More pressing matters now require that a team be announced on Friday to play Scotland a week on Saturday. There is a final match against Ireland in Dublin.

Welsh rugby has been beset by problems in recent years. As well as the failure of the national team, there is a quiet in the grass roots of the game, divisive interest in schools and youth rugby and major clubs clashing with the Welsh Rugby Union over leagues.

Last summer there were the unsavoury incidents over South Africa: players being indecisive over playing in the Republic and administrators' clandestine manoeuvres over the same issue. It brought Welsh rugby into disrepute. The whole fabric of the game has been constantly undermined; the mood and atmosphere ungenial.

This might be the period when the WRU should stand back and take stock of its position rather than to race headlong into making hasty decisions.

In the meantime, the present selectors should be appointed to see the back of this season. All four remaining selectors — Iwan Evans, Jeff Squire, David Richards and David Burcher — have had experience of coaching. The last three are former internationals. No new coach would be entirely happy entering the fray at this late stage.

The dust may settle by the summer, during which time the WRU and all its member clubs should contemplate the question: what is to be done for the future?

Blame is laid at WRU

By Peter Bills and Owen Jenkins

Sadness, sorrow and, in one case, recrimination against officialdom at the Welsh Rugby Union followed the news of John Ryan's resignation as Welsh coach yesterday.

Robert Jones, the captain, said: "I am saddened because I know the effort he put in. He tried to get the best for the players on and off the field. It is unfortunate he is accepting responsibility... putting all the pressure on himself. But that is the type of man he is."

"But it is up to the players; we are not producing the goods that would provide us with the results which might have made him stay."

Jonathan Davies, a former Welsh captain now with Widnes rugby league club, traced the problem back to the sacking of Ryan's predecessors, Tony Gray and Derek Quinell, by the WRU. Davies said: "It's disappointing that he's given up in the middle of a campaign. He should have had broad enough shoulders to bring someone else in to help instead of resigning."

"Everything went wrong when they got rid of Tony Gray and Derek Quinell. Because we lost to New Zealand we sacked the coaches... any team would have lost to them. Half the boys up here wouldn't have gone north if Tony and Derek were still there. They had learned so much from our defeats in New Zealand and would have lifted Welsh rugby the next season."

John Ryan was not sufficiently charismatic a person for the job. A nice man, yes, but he did not get sufficiently involved. He let a selector coach the forwards and that was wrong in my view."

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SPORT IN BRIEF

E German admission

East Germany's DTBS sports federation has ordered its judo association, DJV, to return a bronze medal won at the 1988 world student judo championships by a team that included a competitor with false credentials.

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Whitbread tail-enders hit by strong winds

By Barry Pickthall

Paykel, were within 500 miles of Cape Horn. Steinlager, captained by Peter Blake, held a 27-mile lead over Grant Dalton's Fisher & Paykel, with Rodmans, of Britain, skippered by Lawrence Smith, in third place a further 100 miles astern.

The hardest hit was Tracy Edwards' all-woman crew aboard the Division 3 entry, Maiden, which was overwhelmed by a vicious sea that smashed the port steering wheel and left the British yacht's French watch leader, Michelle Paret, nursing an injured back.

Edwards said: "We were sailing in 35 to 40-knot winds over an awkward beam sea. A particularly big wave came over the port quarter and the force knocked Michele double and bent the wheel out of shape. She is now confined to her bunk and the pain has spread to her legs and arm."

At the head of the fleet, the two New Zealand yachts, Steinlager 2 and Fisher &

Clarke out

By Barry Pickthall

Dave Clarke, three times winner of the title, is out of this year's Provincial Insurance English cross country championship at Leeds on Saturday because of a leg injury. Clarke, 32, missed the whole of the 1988 season with an Achilles tendon problem and last year was dogged by a knee injury.

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Scullers Cup

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Europe switch

This year's world championship of women's golf will be held in Cely en Biere, 30 miles outside Paris, from October 11-14. The \$325,000 tournament has previously been held in the United States each August since its inauguration in 1980.

Stand-in

Tony Collins, 19-year-old Yateley light-middleweight, tops Frank Warren's promotion at London Arena today against a substitute opponent. Joe Hernandez, from the United States, Collins was to have met Winston Wilson for the vacant Southern Area title, but Wilson has an eye injury.

Elliott wins

Malcolm Elliott, of Britain, riding for the Spanish Telsa team, won the third stage of the Tour of the Americas cycle race outpacing the field at Miami Beach, Florida, after a 51-mile circuit event. Keith Reynolds, also of Britain, held on to the overall lead despite a puncture on the final lap.

Ski change

Bern (AP) — Two men's World Cup races on March 3 and 4, a giant slalom and slalom, will be run at Veysonnaz, Switzerland, after lack of snow forced Jasná, Czechoslovakia, to bow out as organizer.

Clarke out

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